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JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, 27th December 1916.

POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE OF

"KISMET"

A. D. C. PRODUCTION

on behalf of the

"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally disabled in the War.

By special request there will be another performance on
SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER,
AT 7.30 P.M. SHARP.

PRICES AS USUAL.

A recherche supper at \$2 per head will be served after the performance in the HONGKONG HOTEL GRILL ROOM from 10.45 P.M., the proceeds of which will be devoted to the "STAR AND GARTER" FUND.



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ON SALE.
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.
BREVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE \$5.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
TO-DAY
5.30 p.m.—Christian Science by Clarence W. Chadwick, C.S.B., at the Theatre Royal.
TO-MORROW
7.30 p.m.—Final Performance of "Kismet" in aid of "Star and Garter" Fund.
Monday, 1st Jan.—
New Year—Public Holiday.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smith, in their weekly share report dated the 22nd December, 1916, state:—

Only six days have elapsed since our last report, and, owing to the Christmas holidays, there has been only one full day's business to report upon. Our local market has, naturally, been a very quiet one and the volume of business has been infinitesimal. Prices, however, have been fairly steady, and after the turn of the year a resumption of demand may be looked for. Shanghai shows a slight improvement in Shanghai Docks and Shanghai Cottons. Singapore market for Rubber shares has scarcely reopened since the holidays and we have no new quotations for shares or for the raw material.

Sterling T.T. is quoted 2/4. Bar Silver is 30s. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 60s. The Bank's buying rate for Tds. Bills is nominal. Shanghai T.T. is 102.

BANKS.—Are offering at \$25 and probably less would be accepted.

MARINE INSURANCES remain stagnant and prices are quite nominal. Cantons at \$200. Unions at \$200. North China at 11s. 15d and Yangtze at \$255 with exchange at 73.

FIRE INSURANCES are quite unaltered. China Fires are quoted \$155 and Hongkong Fires \$175, both nominal.

SHIPPING.—Sales of Douglas have been made at \$118, and closing quotation is \$118 1/2 nominal. Indo-China Deferred have been little dealt in, and beyond a few sales for March at \$144 and \$145, there is little to report. Cash price is \$138 nominal. Steamboats are rather better and are wanted at \$30 cash. Star Ferries have sellers at \$38.

COALS.—No business is reported and quotations are unchanged from the nominal rates quoted in our last.

REFINERIES.—This has been a quiet market, but a few China Sugars have changed hands at \$129 and \$128 for cash, at which they close steady. Malabars are in request at \$37.

MINING.—Nothing has been done in this market, and prices are nominal and unaltered.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Business has been done in Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at \$130 and \$129 and market closes steady at the latter rate. Kowloon Godowns have come to business at \$85, and further shares are wanted at \$85. Shanghai Docks have improved to \$90 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—No sales are reported and market closes with sellers of Central Estates at \$101, Hongkong Hotels at \$115, Kowloon Lands at \$55 and West Point at \$34. Humphreys are wanted at \$3.60. Lands are nominal at \$95.

COTTON MILLS.—Shanghai Cottons are rather stronger at \$117. Fwos are nominal at \$155, and Yangtze \$153. Sales of Kung Yiks have been made at \$143.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been done in small quantities at \$12, but shares are now on offer at \$11.95. Forward business in these shares has been restricted to a few sales for March. China Providents have buyers at \$8.90 after sales at \$8.90. China Lights could be placed at \$42, and Ropes at \$43. Hongkong Tramways have been done at \$6.95 cash and \$7.25 for March. Water are wanted at \$23, and Powells at \$23. Peak Tramways are nominal at \$10. Electricians are quoted \$2, and Dairy Farms at \$25, both nominal. Day, January 29th, 1917.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report December 28th state:—

Our last report was issued on the 11th instant, since when the unexpected has happened. The "peace talk" has been shaken the cotton markets of the world, occasioning a slump of no less than twenty per cent. in values. Naturally enough, this has copy-turveyed the yarn market at Bombay, and already spinners have climbed down some Rs. 25 per bale from the highest point touched with a keen disposition to sell but without meeting with any response.

This uncomfortable feeling has reared itself on this market, although not to the fullest extent; and the anxious haste on the part of holders to unload has led to the demoralisation of the market, which has suffered a decline of \$3 to \$7. Dealers have got stuck with high-priced contracts and have ceased negotiating themselves. In the circumstances, business has again been of a disappointing nature, the aggregate of sales during the fortnight barely coming up to 6000 bales.

The market closes very quiet and on the weak side, and in view of the approaching Chinese New Year, we do not look forward to business of any magnitude.

Sales during the fortnight only amount to 1,900 bales. Unsold and undelivered, 38,000 bales.

ARRIVALS.—The extra steamer *Mori*, *Bombay Maru*, *Indo Maru*, and *Spon Maru* from Bombay have brought in 16,121 bales for Hongkong and 2,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, 6000 bales.

SHANGHAI advises 1,500 bales of partly nightily sales with a quiet and drooping market.

JAPANESE YARNS have likewise been weak and declining market. Sales include—700 bales Yellow Joss, No. 3 at \$185-\$191; 200 bales Nagaoka, No. 3 at \$182-\$172. Quotations for the following are as under:—Setra, No. 10s at \$130; 3 Horses, No. 16s at \$160; Betsu, 2 20s at \$180.

RAW COTTON.—No sales. Quotations:—Bengal, \$25-\$29; Chinese, \$29-\$33 per picul.

TRADE OF HONGKONG FOR 1916.

A REVIEW.

Below we give our customary reviews, dealing with the various branches of trade in Hongkong during the year 1916:—

PIECE GOODS AND SUNDRIES.

PIECE GOODS.—Business throughout the year has been restricted on account of the delay in getting the supplies along. Deliveries from Home have, in many cases, been very much delayed on account of war conditions. Nevertheless, a certain amount of business has been done, and at ever increasing prices. Greys and Whites remain very dull on account of the lack of dyes. In regard to Fancies it is satisfactory to note that the British dye companies at Home have, in many instances, been able to turn out satisfactory colours, and importers have received samples and booked orders on cloth dyed with British dyes. The cash basis of trading inaugurated in 1915 has worked very well indeed, and it is to be hoped that the day is very long distant when the trade will have to resort again to the obnoxious long credit system, for the introduction of which we had to thank our German rivals. The Chinese have taken to the new conditions in a most satisfactory manner, and have shown their capability to rise to the occasion. During the latter part of the year the continually advancing exchange enabled certain business to be booked which otherwise would have been beyond the reach of the pockets of the natives, for generally, when high exchange is ruling, it has a tendency to restrict business all round.

The liquidation of enemy firms dragged on throughout the year, but we can say now that they are practically finished, and there are no bulk goods held by the liquidators. There were no floods or typhoons during the year, and a really good trade might have been expected, but on many adverse conditions, such as high prices, late deliveries, shortage of money, the active shortage of silver and the banknote question have militated against this. Needless to say, also, during the period of trouble in Canton nothing was done, and at the present moment the water is so low on the upper reaches of the rivers that it is difficult to move cargo about.

SUNDRIES.—Known generally as the "muck and truck trade," in which people deal in anything from a needle to, perchance, a white elephant, it can be said at once that the Japanese have made great strides in supplying articles which were formerly procured from Germany, and the United States have also been called upon to supply wants of this nature. It is unfortunate that the British markets have been too busy making munitions to pay any great attention to this branch of business. On the other hand, considering the shortage of labour at Home, and of the labour trouble in one or two cases, they have made very good attempts, and there is no doubt that after the war they will again enjoy their fair share of this trade. Also, native-made articles have been making good headway, and there have been constant inquiries for raw materials and machinery for working them up into finished products; and as everyone at Home and in the United States have been very busy, they have not been able to supply much in this direction.

The Imports and Exports department has provided much extra work in regard to permits, and this has been sorely felt by firms in Hongkong with depleted staffs. It is to be hoped that after the war the present system will be simplified, and that business houses will be able to furnish monthly returns instead of having to send backwards and forwards daily between the Harbour Office and their place of business in Hongkong. The statistics and figures collected by this department will no doubt be of great value in future years, but it would be a great convenience to local traders if the suggestion made above were put into effect.

WOOLLENS.—Prices have been on too high a level all the year to permit of much business being done. Most of the mills at Home have been employed exclusively on the making of Army cloth and other war material, which, in the woollens trade, seems to have resulted in panic prices and an abnormally high level in comparison with cotton goods.

FLOUR.

The year drawing to a close has not been a favourable one for the dealers in flour. High prices mean that the masses in China have not been satisfied with the cheaper native products. The effects of the war have not increased their earning capacity, hence with the advance of 50 per cent. on flour, their demands are easily satisfied. The following table, covering the last five years, will show the fluctuations in imports:—

1912	5,994,554	bags.
1913	5,179,622	"
1914	3,939,754	"
1915	2,075,129	"
1916	1,694,033	"

The receipts for this year were made up as follows:—

From the United States	975,771	bags.
From Canada	107,682	"
From Australia	61,100	"
From Shanghai	377,800	"
From Japan	81,700	"

making a total for the twelve months of 1,694,033 bags, and showing a reduction for the year of 471,080 bags in comparison with 1915, and a falling off since 1913 equal to 3,572,596 bags. Prices for the year have fluctuated from \$2.90 per bag to \$3.50 per bag. The stocks held are now estimated at 200,000 bags, with as much more due to arrive in January and February.

Peace rumours have affected several of the producing mills, but only for a short time. There have been some changes in our sources of supply during the last two years. Shanghai, which has been a large milling centre, has increased its shipments considerably, and has unloaded its surplus output, but at very heavy loss to the mills, which have been struggling along with indifferent success. Japan has entered this market and is making a strong bid for a share in the business. The mills on the Pacific coast, which have held this trade for the last forty years, have found a more profitable market in Europe, and they have sold most of their product during the last year to be delivered on the Atlantic seaboard. Canada has also sold her output to Europe. Australia, owing to the Government control of wheat and the milled product, has been unable to compete in this market, hence its small showing. Japan has sold considerably for the first two months in next year, and with the control of the railways in Manchuria, she has been able to buy the wheat crop in Manchuria, take it to Japan, mill it, and compete for the flour trade of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. The wheat grown in Manchuria is of better quality than that grown around Shanghai, and even better than that produced in Japan; and with modern mills it has been possible to turn out a fair quality of flour. There is no doubt that in time Manchuria will produce sufficient wheat to make itself felt in the world's market. What is required to bring this about is a change of seed, farming with modern implements on large farms, and harvesting and threshing by machinery in place of reaping with the hand sickle and threshing with the flail, or even by hand over a wooden bar, and, at times, with the assistance of the buffaloes picking up the grain mixed with the soil and transporting in this condition to the mills, where it has to undergo a process of cleaning and washing before milling. There is no good reason why the wheat grown in Manchuria should not be brought up to the same standard as Canadian wheat. No doubt for their own benefit the Japanese will make an effort to improve the conditions. If the Government of China, also, would place their large tracts of wheat-land under European supervision, on a similar basis to the same lines as the Salt Gabelle, it would be only a few years before enormous returns could be produced. The first outlay would not be a serious matter for seed, implements, and the European staff required to teach the natives how to handle the machinery.

INDIAN COTTON YARN.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall report:—

In our review for 1915, we drew attention to the steady shrinkage of Indian yarn imports into China, which had been progressively decreasing year by year. We said that in the course of the past year no less an authority than the Chairman of the Bank of Bombay took occasion to sound a note of warning upon the same subject.

In addressing the shareholders at the last annual meeting of the Bank, the chairman made the following statement:—"Exports of Indian Yarns to China are on the wane, and our goods are steadily being supplanted by indigenous and Japanese makes. In 1905 we exported 551,870 bales against 308,777 in 1915. This year, owing to scarcity of freight, shipments will be still smaller." It remains to be seen whether this warning will be heeded, and what steps the millowners in India will take to remedy this alarming shrinkage in their hitherto best market, China.

Arrivals during this year amounted to 128,550 bales. Sales aggregated 141,900 bales, which constitute an increase on last year, partially due to Japanese mills being well engaged in other fields under the exceptional circumstances prevailing. Doubtless this lessened competition from Japan is only temporary.

In making a survey of the past twelve months, it is gratifying to record that both importers and dealers alike have been able to achieve eminently satisfactory results. During the earlier part of the year the dealers had to contend with violent fluctuations in exchange, which made it unsafe for them to operate on any extended scale.

In the early part of May, however, the sudden slump in silver, coupled with some slight demand from the consuming districts, put a little life into the market. This recovery, however, was to prove but a flash in the pan, as, just then, the various political factions in and around Canton began to assert themselves, pointing to unmistakable signs of impending disturbances, and the dealers were in consequence at once notified to suspend all shipments to Kwangtung. What really saved this market from utter collapse at this time was the demand from Yunnan, which province cleared off quite a good slice of our stocks during June. Matters continued to drift in this fashion until well on towards the third quarter of the year. In the meantime, cotton was soaring upwards, while cable advices were daily reaching Hongkong that Bombay exporters were making large and heavy purchases. Nevertheless, the dealers remained immovable, and it was not until October, when they felt assured that some order had been evolved out of the prevailing political chaos in Canton, that they shook off their lethargy and entered the market in real earnest. And this proved to be their salvation, as it was not many weeks thereafter that the price of cotton touched the highest point of the year, viz., 12-50, when it would have been too late for the local buyers to derive any benefit from the unprecedented advance of American Cotton. As we have said, both importers and dealers should show substantial balances on the credit side on the year's trade results, the price of cotton, the controlling factor, having reached a higher point than that touched during the American Civil War.

Closing prices as compared with those of 1915 are appended below:—

	1916	1915
10s	\$112/133	\$ 60/105
20s	\$135/170	\$115/130

COTTON, YARN AND EXCHANGE.

Messrs. Setna & Co. report as follow:—

OPIUM.

Nothing to report in the current year 1916. Business not transacted. Old stock was estimated at about 412 chests of Patna Opium, 210 chests of Benares Opium, 327 chests of Malwa Opium, and 117 chests of Persian and Turkish Opium, in all about 1,075 chests. Arrivals (as reported) during the current year of about 46 chests of Patna Opium, 4 chests of Benares Opium, and 641 chests of Persian and Turkish Opium, in all about 691 chests. Exports during the current year to Shanghai, East Coast Ports, Macao, Canton and West Coast Ports, including local consumption, are reported of about 72 chests of Patna Opium, 70 chests of Benares Opium, 109 chests of Malwa Opium, and 734 chests of Persian and Turkish Opium, in all about 985 chests. Stock is estimated at about 388 chests of Patna Opium, 153 chests of Benares Opium, 319 chests of Malwa Opium, and 24 chests of Persian and Turkish Opium, in all about 784 chests. Owing to the revolutionary outbreak in the South and the consequent general disorganization, deliveries of Opium sold to the Chinese Authorities ceased since March. A deadlock has thus been created.

EXCHANGE.

During the current year, exchange ruled firm, and rates showed an advance in the middle of the period, and again began to decline. Towards the end, that is, from September, it again revived.

KEROSENE.

On account of the scarcity of tonnage and abnormally high freight rates, and the greatly disturbed conditions of the entire Southern district of China, by the Revolution, the consumption of petroleum and its products decreased about 40 per cent. during the year. These conditions, and the fact that freight rates advanced about 900 per cent., the price of kerosene oil has remained about stationary during the year.

METAL.

As foreshadowed in last year's report all metals continued in strong demand throughout the year with occasional fluctuations in the enquiry from Japan, which, however, always left prices higher in the end. For Tin Plates the demand has been exceptionally strong, but on the other hand business in Wire Nails has been overdone, and the year closes with large stocks on hand and little or no enquiries. The Tin Plate market was upheld by a good enquiry from Japan and the Straits, but for Wire Nails and Bars there was little enquiry from these directions, while business in the interior of China was entirely suspended for the best part of the year by political risings and disturbances. Business in both Tin Plates and Wire Nails also suffered from the effects of over speculation, many small dealers in these staples eventually failed to meet their obligations.

Mild Steel, Sheets, Hoop Steel and Galvanised Wire show only a moderate turnover, but the little that was done was at excellent prices.

Yellow Metal, Sheathing, nominal throughout the year, the business being mainly in the hands of Japanese firms. Bamboo Steel has been in fair demand, but the quality required for this market was unobtainable. Old Metals, scrap, etc., are almost unobtainable. Structural Steel and Shipbuilding Materials are badly wanted, but the mills in America are said to be booked up with orders for one year ahead, and it is with the utmost difficulty that orders can be placed. As for the coming year the freight question becomes more and more acute as tonnage is withdrawn by the Government at Home, and this, coupled with the congestion at the mills, seems likely to bring about a famine in these materials as well as in metals generally in the near future.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RE-ISSUE OF RIFLES.

No. 1 Platoon will draw Rifles on Tuesday, January 2nd, between the hours of 5.15 and 6 p.m.

RECRUITS.

Recruits and others warned by their respective Unit Commanders will attend at Central Station, at 5.30 p.m., on each Monday and Wednesday during January (January 1st excepted).

MAXIM GUNNERS.

Will attend for Instruction at Central on Tuesdays, January 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 23rd, and on Monday, January 29th, at 5.30 p.m.

AMBULANCE PLATOON.

Will parade at Central for Squad Drill on each Thursday during January, at 5.30 p.m.

BAND PRACTICES.

Wednesday, January 3rd; Tuesday, January 9th; Monday, January 15th; Thursday, January 18th; Wednesday, January 24th; and Tuesday, January 30th.

Practices will commence at 6 p.m. Members are referred to Orders of December 23rd to 24th.

DEFULTERIES DRILL.

Members awarded D.D. will parade at Central Station, at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday next, December 30th. Staff Inspector Clarke will take charge.

NO. 2 PLATOON.

All ranks, except those on duty, will parade under the O.C. Platoon outside the Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay, on Friday, December 29th. Fall in at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, caps, and covers, and rifles.

CHINA NEW YEAR.

The members of No. 1 Section will take over the patrol duties of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies on January 29th. (Sgd.) F. O. JENKIN, D. S. P. (R).

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD. VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX. RECORD FIGURES.

A meeting of Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. D. W. Trantman, president, occupied the chair, the other members present being—The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Dr. Gracia Azorio, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. Ng Hon Tze, Dr. Woodman. (Mr. O. H.) and Mr. Adam Gibson (secretary).

VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX.
Dr. Woodman, reporting on vaccination and small-pox, said:—During the 14 days ending December 23rd the Chinese Dispensaries performed 6,000 vaccinations and our special vaccinators in the Western District 7,500. I estimate that up to today these institutions and our vaccinators have vaccinated a further 8,000 at least. In addition to the above we have opened the following stations:—San Ki-Won, opened on Christmas Day, 500 vaccinations; The Peak, opened December 27th, 200 vaccinations; at the rear of the Post Office, 1,200; vaccinations at firms' premises, 600; making a total number of vaccinations of 22,000.

In addition to these the G. C. H. and Tung-wah Hospital and private practitioners have done a very large number, and I should think that the total number of vaccinations performed in Hongkong during the last 17 days can be little short of 30,000, a number which considerably exceeds the total number of vaccinations in the Colony for the past three years.

I estimate that our vaccinators are now vaccinating from 1,500 to 2,000 a day, and that the Chinese Institutes are doing at least another 1,000 to 1,500 a day. We hope shortly to be able to add to our vaccinating staff, when, of course, more vaccinations will be able to be performed.

With regard to small-pox, there have been 261 Chinese cases, with 108 deaths; 12 British cases, with two deaths; and one American case, which proved fatal. There are, of course, a considerable number still under treatment.

POULTRY TRADE ACCOMMODATION.
A report by a committee appointed to consider the question of the accommodation required by the wholesale poultry trade, and the possibility of providing such accommodation elsewhere than in Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets, recommended that an area of Crown land opposite the Sailors' Home, extending from Des Voeux Road to Connaught Road be appropriated, with the sanction of the Government, as a depot for poultry.

The President moved the adoption of the report. The terms could be discussed after the power to appropriate had been received.

Hon. Mr. CHATHAM said, with reference to terms, he understood this poultry depot would be run on lines similar to those for cattle and sheep. While it would be absurd to make a charge per fowl, it would be a simple matter to charge per dozen or fifty, or a fraction of a specified number. It would be a mistake if they proposed to rent the place only to those parties who were engaged in this trade at the present time. The idea was to remove any chance of a monopoly, and it should therefore be open to anyone who wished to establish himself as a poultry dealer to make use of the depot. He did not see why they should make any departure in the poultry depot from the policy followed in the case of other depots.

Mr. BOWLEY, in seconding the motion, said it seemed to him that the first thing was to get the ground appropriated for this purpose, and they should ask the Government to appropriate it at the earliest possible moment. The present arrangement caused a decided nuisance in the neighbourhood, and in proof of this he produced a photograph showing the street actually blocked up by poultry pens. The question of the administration of the area could stand over till they had got the area appropriated.

Hon. Mr. CHATHAM said he had no objection to the recommendation to appropriate being submitted to the Government on condition that the administration be discussed later on.

The motion was adopted.

SPORT. CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. REST.

On New Year's Day at 10 a.m. on the K.C.C. Ground. The home team will consist of J. P. Robinson, J. Y. Bragg, B. D. Evans, W. H. Stapleton, Major T. W. Robertson, M. M. Mass, J. Stalker, Lt. E. H. Gray, H. H. Taylor, F. W. Wood and E. J. Edwards.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. OPIUM ON A SAMPAN.

A woman on a licensed sampan was found on Wednesday to have 750 taels of prepared opium of the value of \$8,000. On being brought before Mr. Wood yesterday she was remanded to admit of further inquiry being made.

UNLICENSED LODGING-HOUSE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourne with keeping a lodging-house at 138, Portland Street, Yaumati, without a license. The defendant pleaded ignorance of the law on the matter. The Magistrate gave him the option of paying a fine of \$20 or of going to prison for one month.

EXPORTING SILVER.

As a result of the high exchange there is a strong temptation to export silver dollars from the Colony, and the authorities are on the alert. Yesterday a Chinese who had 282 dollars on board the s.s. *Kaifong* when that vessel was about to leave for Hoihow was charged with illegal exportation. He was fined \$10 in addition to confiscating those found in his possession on the steamer.

AN "EMPRESS" FRACAS.

Arising out of a fracas which occurred on board the *Empress of Russia* on Wednesday, No. 1 boatswain appeared before Mr. Wood yesterday on a charge of cutting and wounding two men. It was stated that a dispute arose as to a sum which defendant proposed to deduct for washing from money which had been given to him to allocate among the crew. The disputants came to blows and defendant is alleged to have used a knife. Two of the men are in hospital, one not being expected to recover from his injuries and the other having his ear almost slashed off. The case was adjourned.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Yesterday before Mr. Wood, the hearing of evidence was concluded in a charge against a Chinese shroff of the Po Yuen Hing firm of embezzling a sum of \$1701. It appeared from the evidence that the defendant had been sent by the firm to the bank to draw the sum mentioned and returned to them without the money, which, he declared, must have been stolen from him on the way.

Defendant's story in the witness-box was that after getting the money he wrapped it in a handkerchief and placed it in the outside pocket of his jacket. He afterwards visited the Imports and Exports Office and obtained some permit forms, and on arrival at his firm's premises he discovered that the money was gone. His employer, after some inquiry at the defendant's house, ultimately charged him with appropriating the money.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada, solicitor, who defended, contended that the prosecutor had failed to prove a *prima facie* case for committal.

Mr. Davidson, solicitor, who represented the prosecutor, admitted that he could not put his case any higher than this—that the defendant could only be convicted if the jury believed his story.

Mr. Wood said he was very doubtful if the Attorney-General would formulate a charge against the defendant, if he were committed. On the other hand, he wished to provide the prosecutor with every facility for recovering his money. He would remand the defendant till Saturday, and in the meantime, Mr. Davidson might consult with his client as to the advisability of pressing the charge further.

EXTENSIVE THEFT FROM HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Yesterday, before Mr. Melbourne, Fong Po, employed as a cook at the Hongkong University, was charged with the theft of the following articles from that Institution:—a gold and amethyst pendant, a gold chain, a gold and amethyst brooch, a gold ear-ring, a gold bracelet, a gold and pearl bracelet, a silver brooch, a silver pendant, four silver expanders, a silver watch with strap, and a necklace, amounting together, in value, to \$490; he was further charged with stealing a pistol and magazine, two deposit receipts for \$1,000 each, three receipts, and \$3 in money. The articles stolen are of the total value of \$535, and are the property of Dr. and Mrs. Digby.

Inspector Sullivan, who is in charge of the case, asked that the defendant be remanded till 2nd January, and this was granted.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

There were the usual enthusiastic scenes at St. Paul's College last evening, when the annual distribution of prizes took place in presence of a large gathering, which included H.E. the Governor, and the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), who presided.

Previous to the distribution ceremony an entertaining concert programme was provided by the students, all the items being very well received.

Dr. Lander said he was gratified to see such a large gathering present that evening, and called upon the headmaster of the College, (the Rev. A. D. Stewart) to read the annual report.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report stated, *inter alia*—
"The past year, the eighth of this school's existence, has been very similar to other past years. We have gone quietly along our way with much to encourage us and little to trouble. The most important event in the school year is always the annual Local Examination in July. This year's results were, for us, as satisfactory as those of past years. In the Senior division three passed out of five, all getting Distinction: Wong Yee But in Religious Knowledge, Lai Man Tung in Mathematics, and Pun Lok Tin in Chinese.

In the Junior division fifteen passed out of twenty-two, three obtaining Distinction: Ip Sui Chong in three subjects, Religious Knowledge, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; and Li Kai Fai and Tsang Hin Sang in Arithmetic.

The most satisfactory feature of these results was that, of the twenty-seven who entered, there was not a single failure in English Composition, and only two failed in the English section. Only those who have gone through the mill of teaching the intricacies of English Composition to the Oriental mind can fully appreciate our satisfaction.

The attendance has been well maintained throughout the year. The high average of attendance was specially noticeable during the summer months. Thirty-one of the students completed the whole year's attendance without missing a single day. In this connection I must again mention Chung U. Kung, who entered on the first day that the school started, and has now the splendid record of eight years' attendance without missing a single day. I regret to say that this is the last time to mention his name, as he is about to leave us, having worked up from the bottom class to the 8th form. His record is indeed a worthy one, not only in attendance. In 1915 he passed the Oxford Preliminary examination with Honours, and this year passed the Junior Local. He has also represented the school in every department of athletics, being at present captain of the football and volleyball teams, athletic champion, and representing the school in tennis and swimming.

The enrollment has again been the highest possible number. Both at the New Year and in September the limit number was not only reached, but a considerable number were refused admission on both occasions. Besides these we have the three lowest classes in the Hostel, and also a Junior school in Hollywood Road, making a total of over 500 boys, divided into twenty classes. For these we have a Staff of thirty-four teachers. At the same time I should like to point out that these schools are self-supporting, paying everything except the salary of the Principal.

Again I must put on record the invaluable work of every member of the Staff, which has contributed so much to the successful working of the school. Cheerful and willing service is the leading feature in the Staff of St. Paul's College. Happy is the lot of any man called to work with such. The year has seen more changes than usual in the Staff. At the end of April Rev. W. T. Featherstone, after a year and a half of valuable work, left us to devote his whole time to the Missions to Seamen. A few weeks later Miss Stewart left Hongkong for a much-needed rest and change. The enthusiastic send-off which was accorded her was eloquent testimony to the esteem and affection in which she was held by both the boys and their relations. Mr. S. Edwards and Mr. Chan Chu Uen left us to go into business, after having done good work in the school. We have also lost Mr. Tso Sie Fong and Mr. Tso Sie Kai, who left us to enter the Theological Training College in Canton. In their places we welcome Mr. Lam Shiu Fan, Mr. Chiu Yan Kwong, and Mr. Wong To On.

We also welcome Mr. Updell back on our Staff, to take my place for the next half-year. His presence has already galvanized the Chinese classes into new life and energy, and great things are expected in this important branch of our studies under the new regime.

Mr. Gerken also has been able to spare a little of his much-occupied time to give us much-valued help in teaching. In the sphere of sports several encouraging points may be recorded. In the Athletic Sports we were again second in the Relay Race, this being the fourth time we have had that position. The swimming season produced a record, as the bathing club numbered over 160

members as against 123 the previous year. During the season twenty-eight passed the swimming test, making a total of fifty-two qualified swimmers; and in the H. A. A. F. Swimming Sports our swimmers carried off the greatest number of prizes in the Senior events, including the Team Race. The small amount of playground available for our use has resulted in much of the popularity of football being transferred to volleyball, with the result that we have not shown up very well in the former, whereas in the Volleyball League we managed to take second place in the Senior Division, and to win the cup in the Junior. This year we have launched out into a new venture, and sent a team to play against the Canton Christian College and Pui Ying School at Canton. In both matches our team was defeated, but managed to get their own back in the return matches.

I feel sure that the whole school will bear me out in saying that these successes are entirely due to the zeal and energy of the sports master, Mr. Evan Stewart, who has not spared himself in his efforts not only to develop athletics but also in encouraging the true sporting spirit which is of more value than winning a match.

The most encouraging side of our work has been, not in the intellectual nor the athletic, but in the moral sphere. The development of character is, above all else, the supreme aim of this school. The knowledge that we are sending out from year to year Christian men who are putting the uplift of their country before all personal considerations, who are seeking first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness rather than worldly advancement, brings to us a deeper satisfaction than any success in the examination hall, or on the football field, can bring. We are not afraid to let it be known that such things are counted of but minor importance in this school as compared with that knowledge which is of vital importance, the knowledge of Him whom to know is life eternal.

So it is with glad hearts that we can record a year of steady growth and encouragement in this direction. The Scripture Union meetings have been regularly held every week and largely attended. The Sunday school also has kept its numbers well.

Right through the year, even during the holidays, a faithful band has gone on Thursday evenings to the Preaching Hall in Hollywood Road, and spoken to a crowded room.

Nine members of the Staff and school, including past pupils, were baptized during the year, and 5 were confirmed. Best of all, three of our members decided to give themselves entirely to the work of the Church, and have entered the Theological College at Canton. They have left a gap hard to fill, but we rejoice that they have heard the call to this high service which we believe to be, above all else, the one hope for China.

In bringing this report to a close I should like to express our thanks for services rendered to us during the year—to the Bishop of Victoria, the local clergy, and others, for coming and kindly giving addresses to the boys on Saturday mornings; to the Lam Long and Tsing Ping Lok clubs for most generously coming and giving entertainments in the school on behalf of charitable institutions, free of charge; to Dr. Ma Luk for vaccinating, free of charge, a large number of boys during the small-pox scare in the spring; to a former master of the College for kindly presenting a scholarship to the commercial class; and to the large number of masters and boys who have thrown themselves enthusiastically into any scheme that was for the good of the school, and have ungrudgingly and cheerfully given their time and energies to carry out anything they were asked to do.

It is no easy task to say "good-bye" to such happy work as this, even though it be for only half a year, but it is made easier by the knowledge that it will have capable hands, and that Mr. Updell and Mr. Evan Stewart will have the support and co-operation of as faithful a staff and as willing a school as any man could desire to have.

The Governor, previous to distributing the prizes, and there was no need to thank him for coming there that night. It was always a great pleasure, and peculiarly so that night, as it gave him an opportunity of wishing God speed to their headmaster, Mr. Stewart, who was leaving for his home in Ireland, on Thursday, on the following day. St. Paul's was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, college in Hongkong, and under the able guidance of Mr. Stewart it had reached a high stage of excellence, and the school was very fortunate in having such a headmaster as Mr. Stewart. (Applause.)

Mr. Updell then presented the prizes, the principal winners of which were as follows:—

MIDSUMMER.	XMAS.
VI. Wong Yee But..... Li Kai Fai	VI. Li Kai Fai..... Li Shu Fan
V. Li Kai Fai..... Li Shu Fan	V. Li Shu Fan..... Tsang Tin On
IV. Li Shu Fan..... Tsang Tin On	IV. Tsang Tin On..... Li Ping Choi
III. Li Ping Choi..... Cheung Kwong Fai	III. Cheung Kwong Fai..... Chan Kwok Wong
II. Chan Kwok Wong..... Lau Tsui Ki	II. Lau Tsui Ki..... Lau Kwok Wing
I. Lau Kwok Wing..... Lau Kwok Wing	I. Lau Kwok Wing..... Lau Kwok Wing
Set I..... Ng Ka Wing Ng Ka Wing	Set I..... Ho Hin Fong..... Tsai Ki Cheung
Set II..... To Wa Bun..... Ho Ka Lau	Set II..... Ho Ka Lau..... Chiu Wing On
Set III..... Tang Shin Lun Li Ping Suen	Set III..... Chan Chik Fai Fok Cheuk Wa
Set IV..... Lam Ping Leung Lai Ping Luen	

Chung U. Kung was presented with a cup and eight years' unbroken attendance. At the conclusion of the prize giving the Rev. A. D. Stewart was presented with several gifts on the occasion of his departure on leave.

INTIMATIONS

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ESTABLISHED 1850.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GEAR.

GOLF CLUBS

RIGHT AND LEFT HANDED

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FAMOUS

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

FROM \$4.75 EACH.

CANN AND TAYLOR'S

"AUTOGRAPH" CLUBS,

ALL MODELS

\$3.50 EACH.

GOLF BALLS, CAPTIVE GOLF SETS.

RUBBER TEES, BALL CLEANERS, ETC.

TENNIS RACKETS.

SLAZENGER'S

"LAMBERT CHAMBERS," "IZ,"

"DOHERTY,"

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"

TOURNAMENT, VANTAGE.

TENNIS BALLS, TENNIS POSTS, NETS, COURT MARKERS, CENTRE GUIDES, TAPES.

ALL THESE GOODS ARE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

San Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Kwao Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE CO., LTD.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[1904-5]

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A SPLENDID VARIETY

OF

LADIES' SEMI-EVENING

AND

EVENING FOOTWEAR

NOTE.—ELEGANT BUCKLES TO SUIT ALL STYLES.

1077

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL GRILL ROOM.
FINAL PERFORMANCE OF "KISMET"
ON 30TH DECEMBER, 1916.

IN view of the fact that the above Performance will commence at 7.30 P.M., an After Theatre Supper will be served in the Grill Room at 10.45 P.M.

SUPPER TICKETS \$2.00 PER HEAD.
The entire proceeds of the sale of the above will be devoted to

"STAR AND GARTER FUND."
Intending patrons are kindly requested to book seats beforehand.
Plan and Tickets may be obtained at the Hotel Office. [1493]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1917.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1916. 1504

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

THE Public are hereby notified that from WEDNESDAY, the 27th December, until further notice EUROPEAN VACCINATIONS will be stationed between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. at the following places:
(1) The vacant lot behind New Post Office.
(2) Government Villa, No. 8, The Peak.
Europeans are particularly requested to see that all their Chinese employees are vaccinated. No charge will be made for any Vaccination.
D. W. TRATTMAN,
Head of Sanitary Department,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1916. [1500]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station at North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the War work in respect of the new plant has been very considerably delayed.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1916. [1455]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1916.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 5% (five per cent.), free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1916, holders of Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants, registered in the name of the Company, are requested to present their Shares or Warrants to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA,
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
THE BANK OF CHINA, LTD.,
The payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGER,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1916. [1496]

JESSEN & CO.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREEDITORS are required to send in their Claims to the Underigned on or before MONDAY, the 15th January, 1917.

Dated the 20th December, 1916.
W. M. HUMPHREYS,
No. 15, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidator. [1472]

WANTED.

REQUIRED, somebody to act as NURSE to infant during voyage to London. February or March.
Reply—
Care of "Daily Press," Office. [1505]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. abtainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy ref., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co. Ltd.,
Kowloon. [1548]

FOR SALE.

SAILING Yacht "LIZA" Heyward Hays Class, has won numerous races and is in perfect condition, complete with new dinghy and all accessories \$300.00.
Apply to—
Box No. 23,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1506]

FOR SALE.

ARTISTIC CARDS with CHINESE PICTURES, TOYS and SWEETS, suitable for New Year Present.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4 WINDHAM STREET.
[1512]

INTIMATIONS

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST,

SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG,

Announces a Free Lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CLARENCE W. CHADWICK,
C.S.B.,

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

DEC. 29TH, 1916, AT 5.30 P.M.

[1499]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4004 for One Share, \$100 paid up, numbered 14113, standing in the Register in the name of Rev. M. M. A. DA SILVA, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 15th March, 1917, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Share will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1916. [1487]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1277 issued to Messrs. LOYAT & BARRIO for Transfer of 100 Shares in this Company into the name of Mrs. RHEA WELLS, having been MISLAIN, LOST, or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mrs. RHEA WELLS, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [1466]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for One Share, No. 5401 in this Company, standing in the name of Miss JOSE DE JESUS, of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [1474]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Two Shares, Nos. 5414/5415 in this Company, standing in the name of Miss FELICIA NOGUEIRA, of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [1475]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., the General Managers of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Fifth day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the proposed Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the Fifteenth day of December, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three Million Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$7.50 (Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning (on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall appoint) to the holders of the 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of \$2.50 (Two Dollars and Fifty Cents) per Share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said Shares from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents).
(2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution. Dated this 19th day of December, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [1476]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vaux Road.
[1451]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1324]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1325]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings.
[1319]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS" No. 3, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1068]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1460]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[1318]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[1460]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, HOUSES in Broadwood and Morton Terraces.
NO. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1324]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Golden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godown.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1471]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

"GLENIFFER," 6, Hankow Road, Kowloon. NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 6 THE PEAK, FURNISHED.
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Bletch.

Furnished for 5 or 6 months.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD, ARADE, SHOP.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.

KELLY'S CREST, 68, PEAK.

"HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon.

NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

NO. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[1325]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic of Indian descent, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. on 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
Persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves at the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ADMINISTRATION 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P. Stand at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is fine not exceeding \$50.

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CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 29TH DECEMBER, 1916.

NEED OF ORGANISATION.

The fall of the Coalition Government after an existence of only eighteen months would have created less surprise in the Far East if we had been able to follow more closely the debates in the House of Commons last month. The serious advance in the price of food and the menace of a further advance, and even of scarcity, created an entirely new position which was naturally viewed with considerable anxiety. It emphasized the urgent need of thorough organisation. For the first two years of the war there was more grain in the country than there had ever been before. In the first year the quantity was enormously augmented by supplies taken from vessels captured at sea. In the following season home production was stimulated by the high prices prevailing, and the area under wheat was increased by hundreds of thousands of acres, while the bulk of the imported supplies were conveniently drawn from Canada and the United States. This season, however, the American crops have failed, and, to a large extent, the United Kingdom will have to rely upon Australia to make good the deficiency in this direction. As a consequence, the ships employed in carrying grain will be able to make only one voyage instead of three every half-year; in other words, where formerly 200 vessels were sufficient 600 will now be required. At the same time we are under an obligation to assist France and Italy in the transport of corn to their shores. The difficulties of the situation have been still further accentuated by the renewed activity of enemy submarines. There is an immediate need of more ships and of the more economical use of those which are in use. Sir NORMAN HILL, who is a member of the Port and Transit Executive Committee, has expressed the belief that if only normal dispatch were secured in the ports of the United Kingdom the carrying power of our ships could be

increased by at least ten per cent. per annum. As the total imports last year amounted to 50 million tons, this calculation, if correct, represents a possible gain of five million tons. To accelerate loading and unloading it is proposed to raise the Transport Workers' Battalion to a strength of 20,000 by withdrawing experienced men from the forces retained in England for home defence and grouping them together in such a way that they can return, if need be, at short notice to their military duties. Native labour, also, will probably be recruited in the British Dominions for the purpose of relieving the pressure in the French ports, where sometimes 160 or 170 vessels are waiting to discharge for months at a time owing to shortage of labour and railway congestion. For the purpose of adding to our tonnage new construction is being pressed forward. Our total losses from all causes since the war began have amounted to two and a quarter million tons. In normal times we could overtake this in a little more than twelve months, but in the quarter ended June 30th, 1915, British shipyards turned out only 80,000 gross registered tons. A very large number of engineers, fitters and mechanics were then recalled from the Colours, and men who were formerly engaged on merchant shipping work were withdrawn from the munition factories. As a result of these measures it is expected that the output for the past six months will approach half-a-million tons, arrangements having been made with the shipbuilders for the pooling of their skilled labour so as to expedite the launching of vessels nearing completion. Owing to the amount of steel available for all purposes having fallen below the average, some hundreds of skilled steel workers have been brought back from the Army, and it is hoped at the beginning of the new year to have enough steel available not only for our own requirements but also for those of Italy and France, where there are a number of yards idle. It has further been found necessary to impress upon officers engaged in recruiting in agricultural districts the necessity of tempering their zeal with discretion. These steps were either taken or about to be taken by the late Government, who had also obtained powers to prevent the waste of food and the cornering of supplies, and had announced their intention of appointing a Food Controller to direct these new activities. Mr. RUNCIMAN apologised for the drastic character of the reforms, but the only criticism levelled against them was that they were belated and not drastic enough. Mr. CHURCHILL, for instance, blamed the President of the Board of Trade for not having long ago laid down a standard merchant ship of the simplest construction which could be completed in the shortest possible time. He believed that before the end of the war, unless it came to an unexpected conclusion, all shipping would certainly be taken over by the Government, that all important employments would be regulated by the State for the purposes of war; that ration tickets for everything that mattered would be served out to everyone; and that prices would have to be fixed so as to secure to the poorest people the power of buying a certain modicum of food sufficient to keep up war efficiency at prices not outside the scope of the wages which they received. In one form or another something very like universal service would be necessary not only for the Army but for industry. He was quite sure there would have to be a great organization for producing the munitions of life just as there was an organization for producing the munitions of death. Why should they not do these things now? If the Government were to come forward with any well-thought-out proposals on any of these heads they would undoubtedly be given absolute support by the House of Commons and the country. The nation at war was an army, and must be directed, organized, and rationed as an army. Mr. CHURCHILL has had the satisfaction of seeing his prophecies fulfilled earlier, probably, than he expected.

The death of Mr. Daniel Adair Cormack, shipowner, of Leith, Mr. Cormack, who was a native of Edinburgh, after serving his apprenticeship at Newcastle-on-Tyne, afterwards spent about 14 years on the China Coast as an engineer. On his return home he engaged in the engineering side of shipping at Leith, and he had extensive business relations with the underwriters at Lloyd's.

The members of the China Society and their friends were received on the afternoon of 16th inst. by His Excellency the Chinese Minister, President of the Society, and the Council, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-st., Kingsway. Amongst the company present were Lady Jordan, Sir Walter Hillier, Sir Patrick Manson, Lady Hart, Mr. Geo. Jamieson, C.M.G., Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. W. T. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Tomes, and Dr. and Mrs. Timothy Richard.

The death took place on November 16th, after a short illness, of Mr. E. B. Gould, formerly of the British Consular Service in Siam, and subsequently British Consul-General at Alexandria. He became Consul in Siam in November, 1885, and acted as Chargé d'Affaires from June to September, 1896, and again from May, 1897 to November, 1899. In 1894 he was transferred to Port Said, and was appointed Consul, with the personal rank of Consul-General for the City and Port of Alexandria, on November, 1897. He retired on a pension, November, 1909.

Mr. Justice Gompertz was engaged yesterday forenoon trying an action in which the Chi Wing firm, traders, 28, Lee Xuen Street, sued Wong Leung-kee, boilermaker, 6, Tai Hong Street, for the sum of \$652.20, balance of an account alleged to be due to the plaintiffs by defendant for goods supplied. In support of their claim the plaintiffs produced an acknowledgment of the debt bearing a signature, which plaintiffs declare is in defendant's handwriting. Defendant denies that the signature is his and the case has been narrowed down to the question of authenticity of the signature. His Lordship asked the solicitors—Mr. Gardiner, for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Goldring, for the defendant—if they were agreeable to his referring the question of signature to an expert, and they signified that they were. The case was adjourned.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 16th December, 1916, amounted to 83,791 tons and the sales to 83,042 tons.

Mrs. Luna Gubbay, of Grosvenor-gardens, W., who died on October 9th, wife of Mr. Maurice Elias Gubbay, left estate of the gross value of £28,459, of which £25,797 is net personally.

A lecture on Christian Science will be given by Mr. Clarence W. Chadwick, O.S.B., at the Theatre Royal this (Friday) afternoon at 5.30. Admission is free and are all cordially invited to attend.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Pork Guild, \$135; Cotton Yarn Dealers' Guild, \$100.

It is notified that the application of Mr. Charles Morris for a publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at No. 2, Pak Siu Wan, Shau Ki Wan Road, under the sign "Belle View Hotel," has been granted by the Licensing Board.

Major-General William Henry McCausland, late Royal Artillery, who died on 17th inst. at Brighton in his eightieth year, entered the Service in June, 1854, and retired in 1890. General McCausland saw service in the China War of 1860, and was present at the capture of Peking Forts. He held the China medal and clasp.

Among the forthcoming marriages announced to take place in the Colony shortly are the following:—Mr. James Miller Gordon, mercantile assistant, 6, Mountain View, The Peak; Lieut. Francis Charles Millington, R.G.A., and Miss Arabella Victoria Henderson, 2, Queen's Gardens; and Mr. Harry Thomas Whitehouse, clerk, Shanghai, and Miss Cecily Gertrude Wanstace, Shanghai.

The eleventh edition of the Street Index for the Colony of Hongkong has just been issued by the Government, Assessor, Mr. A. Chapman. The Index embraces the City of Victoria, the Hill District, Wong-neichong, Shaikwan road, Tai Hang, Tung Lo Wan, Quarry Bay, Saiwanho, Shaikwan, Pokfulam, Aberdeen, Kowloon Point, Yau-mati, Mongkoktui, Tai-koktui, Fuksunheung, Hunghom and Kowloon City road.

The death is announced at an advanced age of Mr. Daniel Adair Cormack, shipowner, of Leith, Mr. Cormack, who was a native of Edinburgh, after serving his apprenticeship at Newcastle-on-Tyne, afterwards spent about 14 years on the China Coast as an engineer. On his return home he engaged in the engineering side of shipping at Leith, and he had extensive business relations with the underwriters at Lloyd's.

The members of the China Society and their friends were received on the afternoon of 16th inst. by His Excellency the Chinese Minister, President of the Society, and the Council, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-st., Kingsway. Amongst the company present were Lady Jordan, Sir Walter Hillier, Sir Patrick Manson, Lady Hart, Mr. Geo. Jamieson, C.M.G., Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. W. T. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Tomes, and Dr. and Mrs. Timothy Richard.

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THE WAR.

ALLIES' REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE: NO SURRENDER.

PEACE APPEAL BY SWEDEN.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TEXT OF THE ALLIES' REPLY. NO SURRENDER.

LONDON, December 28th.

The *Telegraph* says that the text of Allies' reply to Germany, which has been approved by all the Allies, makes it clear, to belligerents and neutrals alike, that no hope need be entertained of ever persuading the Allies to surrender potential victory for the sake of a peace which would be only a German peace so long as German militarism remains unbroken.

A GERMAN BRAND OF PEACE. FRENCH OPINION.

PARIS, December 28th.

In French opinion the German reply shows that Germany wants a German brand of peace which would be wrung from the Allies by use in default of strength to obtain it by force. Her deceitful machinations justify the Allies in their determination to fight.

EARLIER CABLES.

PEACE OVERTURES.

SWEDEN PUTS IN A NOTE.

LONDON, December 27th.

The report that Britain has received a Swedish Peace Note is erroneous, but it is believed that such a Note is imminent.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

It is officially announced that Sweden has addressed a peace appeal to the belligerents and neutrals.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION GENERALLY APPROVED.

LONDON, December 27th.

The newspapers applaud the decision that India shall be represented at the Imperial War Conference.

The *Times* says: "India is to be given a place in the Conference to which her enthusiastic and devoted support to the Imperial cause in the war entitles her. The extension of the invitation to India suggests that the Government does not anticipate any objection from the Dominions. India has indeed buttressed her claim, already very strong, by the splendour of her devotion to the Imperial tie in time of war. The Government now shows that it recognises her desire and strongly sympathises with her in her legitimate and moderate aspirations."

The *Daily Mail* says that the representation of India by Mr. Chamberlain, and two skilled advisers from the East, will give due weight to Indian opinion in the War Cabinet, as is only right after the noble contribution which the Indian Army and Princes have made in the cause of freedom in the war.

The *Daily Chronicle* says it is right and proper that India be represented at the Imperial War Conference, for her interests are vitally concerned. Her vast population has remained peaceful and loyal. Her ruling chiefs and others have given many touching examples of devotion to the Empire.

The *Daily News* says the presence of representatives of India besides the Premiers of the Dominions will mark the opening of a new epoch, and that it will be a profound disappointment if it is not decided that at least one of the spokesmen for India shall be an Indian.

THE GERMAN PEACE NOTE. ALLIES' REPLY BEING DRAFTED.

LONDON, December 27th.

Reuter learns that the Allied reply to the German Peace Note is being drafted in Paris, and that the Allies are mutually communicating on the subject.

It is unlikely that official action will be taken in regard to answering the American and Swiss Notes until the German Note is dealt with.

THE ARMY COUNCIL AND WOOL.

SALE RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, December 27th.

The Army Council orders that no wool of the 1916-17 clip, consigned to the United Kingdom from Australia and New Zealand to growers' account, shall be sold except to the Director of Army Contracts. Persons holding or receiving stocks are required, immediately on arrival, to furnish particulars thereof to the authorities and to sell the wool as directed.

AUSTRIAN APPOINTMENTS. LIKELY TO DISPLEASE.

LONDON, December 27th.

The *Times* says the appointments of the Bohemian Slavs, Counts Czernin and Czernin, as Austrian Premier and Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister respectively, seem to have an anti-Magyar and anti-Prussian tendency, and are likely to be viewed with disapproval in Budapest and Berlin.

BANK OF ENGLAND. APPOINTED AMERICAN BANKING AGENT.

NEW YORK, December 27th.

The Federal Reserve Board has been permitted to appoint the Bank of England its agent under the American banking laws.

This most important development is a radical departure from existing financial methods, as it practically places the American and British Governments in direct financial relationship. The first effect is expected to be a noticeable decrease in the use of gold in the settlement of international balances.

OBITUARY.

SIR JESSE HERBERT.

LONDON, December 27th.

The death is announced of Sir Jesse Herbert.

[Sir Jesse Herbert who was a barrister, and Political Secretary to the Liberal Chief Whip, is also stated to have been "Professor of International Law at Canton University," and "Legal Adviser to the South China Government." These last-mentioned appointments presumably relate to Dr. Sun Yat Sen's revolutionary campaign.]

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT. SEARCHING AND BOMBING.

LONDON, December 27th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We searched and bombed a few hundred yards of trenches and dugouts to the north-west of Lens, greatly damaging them, without incurring any casualties. Our positions northward of the Somme and near Le Sars were heavily shelled at intervals."

We successfully bombarded defences and trench-mortar emplacements in the neighbourhood of Hulluch and westward of Messines.

There have been a number of air-fights. An enemy aeroplane was destroyed and five damaged. Three of ours are missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

MARKED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 27th.

A *communiqué* states: "There is marked artillery activity in some sectors south of the Somme, where an enemy battery was exploded."

We successfully fired several mines in the region of Beaumaine, south of the Avre, and then raided the enemy lines, capturing prisoners.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, December 27th.

A Berlin *communiqué* claims the bringing down of nine aeroplanes in the Western theatre of war.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GREEK CRISIS.

GREEK GOVERNMENT STILL AMENABLE.

LONDON, December 27th.

The Greek Government is still satisfactorily carrying out the Allied demands. The second Allied Note has not yet been presented.

RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

IMPORTANT CHANGES EXPECTED.

LONDON, December 27th.

A message from Petrograd states that M. Tropoff has gone to the Imperial Headquarters. It is understood that his visit is connected with important Ministerial changes.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

CAPTURE OF 5,500 RUSSIANS.

LONDON, December 27th.

A German *communiqué* says: "We have captured 5,500 Russians within the last few days in the Great Wallachia mountains, south of Rimmul Sarat."

MORE PRISONERS.

LONDON, December 27th.

A Berlin *communiqué* states: "Breaking through several Russian positions the Eastern Danube Army forced its way through the enemy front, after bitter fighting, compelling a retreat to prepared positions. The enemy since September 22nd has lost 7,000 prisoners."

A BULGARIAN REPORT.

LONDON, December 27th.

A Bulgarian *communiqué* says: "Enemy monitors bombarded Tulcea. The retreating Russians destroyed the bridges across the Danube. At Isacova, fighting is proceeding for possession of the bridgehead at Macin."

ECONOMIC WAR.

VIEWS OF SIR CHARLES ADDIS.

At the Bankers' Institute Sir Charles Addis asked: "Can it be said that a case has been made out for engaging in this much-talked-of economic war? I suggest that the members of the Institute of Bankers would do well to ponder the significant figures cited in the appendix to their President's address. Let them consider that political memories are short-lived, that international trade is carried on by individuals, and that human nature changes but slowly from age to age. I hope, indeed, that we shall emerge from this war stronger, more industrious, more efficient. But to expect any fundamental change in the mind of man or in the motives which ordinarily govern his conduct is to cherish a world of illusion. After the war, as before, men will still be found seeking to satisfy their wants by the least possible expenditure of time and trouble, competing with their neighbours to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market."

Are the general economic arguments in favour of Free Trade weakened by a state of war? After we have defeated Germany in arms, am I to be told that we are surprised to cast the crown of our commercial supremacy at the feet of a people discredited politically and industrially crippled, and that the only alternative to this catastrophe is to protect ourselves by measures which, if adopted, would curtail the resources and limit the economies in production upon which our recuperative power after the war depends? Protection is the policy of the pessimist; it is a counsel of timidity and despair. Who fears German competition? Certainly not the competent trader or banker. And to protect the incompetent is to stereotype inefficiency. We deceive ourselves if we pin our faith to Government protection or Government control, or even to novel forms of business organisation, to anything else than our own strong will and intelligence. It is probable that after the war this country will start less handicapped commercially than any of the other belligerents. If we are to retain this advantage and to improve upon it, it can be by no other means than by learning better, working harder, and producing more cheaply than they; in a word, by making ourselves more efficient."

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, December 29th.

POLITICAL. Perhaps the chief event of the week politically has been the failure of the Kuomintang intransigents in Parliament. As was to be expected, the House of Representatives was not in a position to discuss the motion on Tuesday by reason of absentions, and as there was not a quorum the matter was shelved and the many visitors who crowded the galleries in anticipation of a lively debate were disappointed. It was understood that the impeachment would remain on the agenda until there was a quorum, but I hear that it is likely to be withdrawn, its framers being apparently satisfied with their "warning to Tuan."

Knowing the unpopularity of Mr. Hsu Yi Ting's action with regard to the French seizure of Laosikai, it is not surprising that he should now resign his position as Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs. A mandate issued to-night announces the acceptance of his resignation, and another mandate appoints Mr. Lui Shih-hsun as his successor. The latter was formerly Minister to Brazil.

THE MISSION TO JAPAN. The departure of the Mission to Japan to convey the Grand Order of Merit to the Emperor has been postponed presumably at the request of the Tokyo Government, and a very unpleasant feeling has resulted, allusions being made to the "similar insult" offered by the Japanese Government to the Chinese Government in the early part of this year when the former, at the eleventh hour, declined to receive the Envoy delegated by Yuan Shih-kai to convey a decoration to the Emperor. It must be admitted that the present action is not so decisive. It takes the form of a request that the mission be postponed. If any affront should be felt, it must be conceded that the Chinese have left themselves open to it. They first of all asked if it would be agreeable to the Emperor to accept such a decoration, and when the Japanese Government replied in the affirmative, and added that Tso Ju Lin, as special envoy, would be acceptable to His Majesty, they then at the instigation of Parliament displaced Tso in favour of Hsiung Hsi-ling. It is not surprising in these circumstances if a further hitch should occur. The Chinese Government give the impression of not knowing its own mind. Certainly the Premier's vacillation in this respect is not consistent with the general belief that he is a strong man. Hsiung Hsi-ling endeavours to "save face" by announcing that the departure of the Mission to Japan is postponed on account of his "sickness and the severity of the weather."

FRANCO-CHINESE RELATIONS. Though no statement has been made on this subject, it is apparent that some sort of understanding between the two Governments has been reached, as the Chinese police have resumed duty on the French concession in Tientsin and the boycott and the strike movements seem to have lost their strength. If there has been a settlement it will redound greatly to the credit of the veteran diplomat in charge of the Foreign Office, Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

PEKING CLUB ACTIVITIES. An innovation which is meeting with success is the bridge dinner arranged every Wednesday night at the Peking Club.

The skating rink has been completed, and skating was opened this week. The number of subscribers is, for good reasons, not as high as before.

The Peking Hunt Club is receiving considerable support in its Sunday afternoon hunts. Mr. Volchaert was the winner on the last two occasions.

It has been arranged to hold a winter gymkhana on Sunday next, and a very attractive programme has been drawn up, but it is just possible that the fall of snow may cause it to be postponed.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. A British Chamber of Commerce has been established in the capital, and should do much to promote British mercantile interests. Mr. Hillier, the agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is chairman of committee.

ANOTHER ANNIVERSARY. Christmas Day is to be celebrated as the anniversary of the revolution which defeated the monarchical movement and led to the restoration of Republicanism. Parliament delights in this kind of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARMED ROBBERS AT WEST POINT.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER BOUND AND GAGGED.

A daring daylight robbery took place on Wednesday afternoon at West Point. At about half-past two o'clock six men, armed with knives, entered a house in Ko Shing Street and after terrorising a woman and her daughter, who were the only inmates at the time, bound and gagged them.

They then proceeded to ransack the house in search of valuables and succeeded in securing a quantity of jewellery, and money, of the value of \$1,500.

A number of arrests have been made by the police, and some of the stolen property has been recovered.

SHANGHAI TUG CASE.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT.

The Privy Council has given judgment in a shipping appeal from Shanghai, in which the Kiochen Transportation and Tow Boat Company, Ltd., appealed against a decision of the Supreme Court for China at Shanghai against the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company with regard to a towing-vessel. The appellants alleged a contract made between themselves as purchasers, and the respondents as contractors, for the construction of a seagoing towing-vessel called the *Brodie-Clarke*, and in which they claimed repayment of four instalments of purchase money which they had paid, and interest thereon. The respondents claimed by counterclaim payment of the fifth and final instalment, and damages for failure to take delivery.

Lord Wrenbury delivered the judgment of the Council, stating that their Lordships' opinion was that the plaintiffs' claim to recover the four instalments paid could not be maintained. As regards the counterclaim, the fifth instalment was payable "after satisfactory trial trip." This event had not happened. The contractual trial trip had never been held. It followed that the counterclaim failed. The order under appeal dismissed the plaintiffs' claim. The appeal from so much of the order must be dismissed, and the order affirmed. It further ordered the plaintiffs to pay the fifth instalment. The appeal from this part of the order must be allowed. The plaintiffs must pay the costs of the claim. The defendants must pay the costs of the counterclaim. A set-off should be allowed. There would be no costs of the appeal.

THE SINGAPORE MUTINY.

The official account which appears in the report concerning the Singapore Mutiny does not materially add to our knowledge (says the *London and China Express*). The conclusion is expressed that there is no reason to believe that the German prisoners in the Prisoners of War Camp were parties to the mutiny. German money and German agents doubtless supported the secessionist movement both before and during the war. No money that could even be suspected of coming from alien sources was found on any of the hundreds of men who surrendered. No letters were found amongst their effects, or in the post, that showed any enemy influence. It is established that the prisoners of war were terrified when the mutineers appeared at the camp, and that some of them attempted to escape until some hours after the mutineers had left. Of the many extraordinary facts, says the report, in connection with the mutiny, none, perhaps, is more extraordinary than the fact that, with such an opportunity, it achieved so little. If the mutiny had been premeditated it is almost impossible to believe that in the whole of Singapore there could not have been one man to help in some overt manner. But not a finger was stirred. When once the mad looting of the ammunition lorries had been made the regiment, as a whole, had no idea what to do next. Singapore was for some hours at its mercy, and yet beyond the attack upon the guard at Tanglin, and the street murders, but little was attempted and nothing was done.

business, as well as in honouring "heroes," and passing compensations for "members of parliament who die."

SALE OF WORK IN AID OF BLIND AND CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

The thought, labour and time expended by Mrs. Ker and her assistants in preparation for the sale of work in aid of the Blind and Crippled Soldiers were amply rewarded by the crowded rooms and the quick sales of Tuesday last. British, Allied and Neutral thronged her house, which had been transformed and was utilised from cellar to attic and would-be purchasers had to be spied in order to secure the pretty and useful articles on sale. The children were not forgotten and the presence of Father Xmas and his Wife added considerably to the enjoyment of the younger members of the community. Mrs. Ker is to be heartily congratulated on her enterprise and splendid organisation. Her assistants were active but not too insistent, a fact which did much to contribute to the success of the afternoon.

ELECTIONS. Elections are proceeding in several provinces for those senators whose period of office has expired, and it is noticeable that the Kuomintang are increasing their representation, a result which may hasten events of big importance in the not distant future.

A heavy fall of snow took place to-day. It is quite timely and proves the accuracy of the Chinese calendar which can predict within a few days the first fall of snow, the beginning of winter, the cessation of frost, etc.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Davies, who is appointed to command a brigade, saw service with the China Expedition. He won the D.S.O. in the Derwesh Khel campaign.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Salusbury Taylor, Royal Garrison Artillery, who has died of wounds, was an Assistant Inspector (second class) of Warlike Stores at Hongkong, from March, 1891, to May, 1896.

Second-Lieutenant R. N. Heathcote, who is reported as died of wounds received in action, was the only son of Dr. and Mrs. Heathcote, of West Didsbury, Lancashire. He was in Japan at the outbreak of war, being an assistant in Messrs. Cornes & Co., at Kobe. He returned to England, obtaining a commission in the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Capt. John Herbert Jordan, R.A.M.C., son of Sir John Jordan, K.C.B., the British Minister at Peking, is already noted, has had the Military Cross conferred upon him. The official record is: "Under very heavy fire he reconnoitred the front area for wounded, and by his gallantry was instrumental in recovering many wounded men from shell-holes."

Temp. Lieut. Archibald Probert Jones, R.A., eldest son of Mr. H. D. C. Jones, one of the London managers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is the recipient of the Military Cross. The official announcement is: "He carried messages and brought up reinforcements under very heavy fire, displaying great courage and determination. Later, he rescued five men, showing a complete disregard for his own personal safety."

Brigadier-General F. E. Johnson, D.S.O., C.M.G., Royal Artillery, who has been appointed Inspector of Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery in India, took part in the Boer Expedition, 1900, including the relief of Peking and actions of Peitsang and Yangtung (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., medal with clasp); and in the present war earned a double mention in despatches and the C.M.G.

Second-Lieutenant H. E. K. Travers, whose death has been already announced, was killed by the premature explosion of a bomb. He was the only son of the late Mr. Arthur Kennedy Travers, Postmaster-General of Hongkong, and Mrs. Josephine Travers, of 3, Cadogan Court, Draycott Avenue, S.W., and Chesham Place, Kensington, Somerset. His regiment was the Sherwood Foresters, but at the time of the accident he was attached to the Royal North Lancashire Regiment.

Captain Haworth Walter Trefusis, Northamptonshire Regiment, who was killed on November 7th, aged 34, was the third son of the Bishop of Crediton and Mrs. Trefusis. In 1912 he was appointed electrical engineer to the Borneo Company, at Kuching, Sarawak, and he was there when war broke out. He returned to England in December, 1915, and received a commission as lieutenant in the R.V.N.R., but after some months' service he applied to be exchanged into his old regiment, and went to the front in March last.

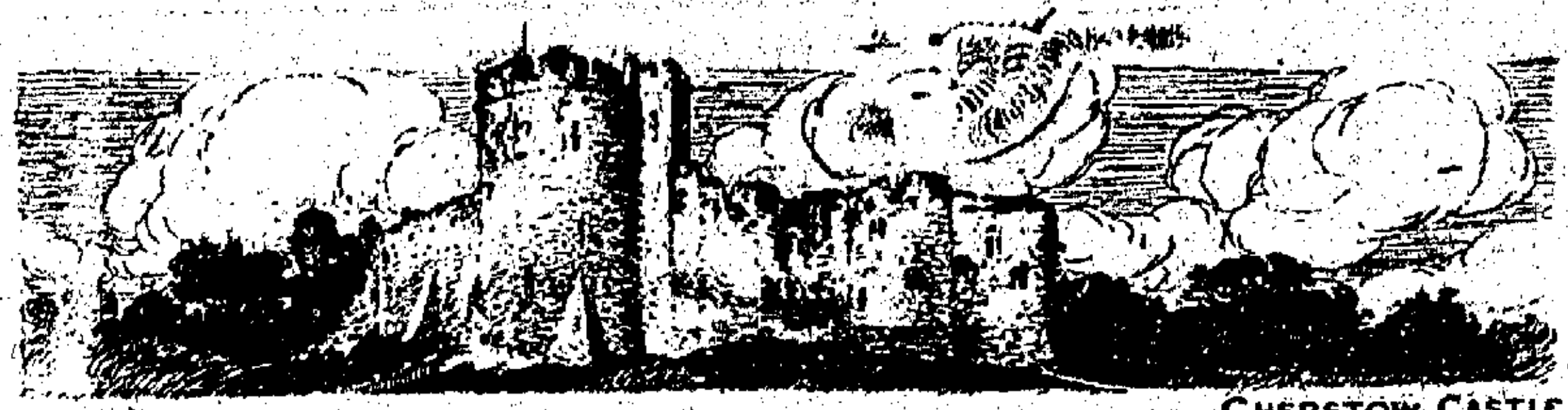
Lieutenant-Colonel Bryan C. Fairfax, who has just been gazetted to the command of a Chinese Battalion of Labourers, had considerable experience of the Chinese in South Africa. Joining the Durham Light Infantry in 1893, he served in China during the campaign of 1900 (medal with clasp), took part with the Mounted Infantry of the "Faithful Durhams" in the South African War of 1901-02, placing various actions in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony to his credit (Queen's Medal with four clasps). In 1905 he was appointed Inspector of Chinese Labour in the Transvaal, and held that appointment till the abolition of indentured labour in that country.

Capt. (temp. Major) Alan Grant Birch, D.S.O., R.E. It is recorded: "With a small party he pushed forward on reconnaissance work under very heavy fire. The information gained was of great value. He was severely wounded (D.S.O. awarded in *Gazette* dated January 14th, 1916)." For this Major Birch has been given a Bar to his D.S.O. Major Birch is the son of the late Mr. J. Grant Birch, who was drowned in the Yellow River in China when the raft on which he and Lieut. Watts Jones were descending the river was wrecked. This was at the time of the Boxer disturbance in 1900. Major Birch has been in hospital for some time, and though he is progressing favourably, it cannot yet be stated (says the *London and China Express*) whether the injuries to his foot are of a permanent nature or only temporary, as his friends all hope.

"WE DEMAND PEACE."

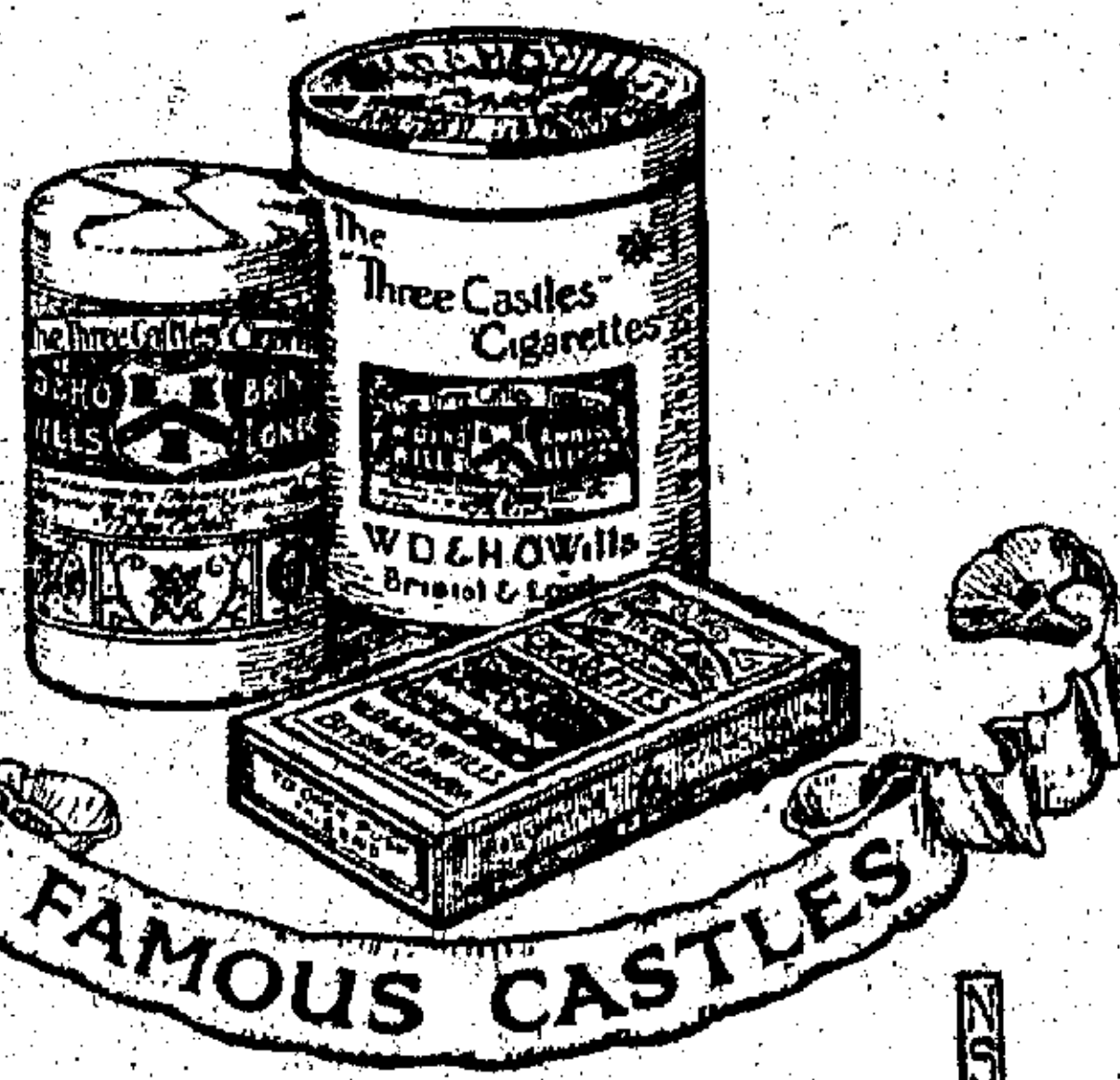
A new turn has been given to the peace agitation by a remarkable article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, of Berlin: "If we wish the peace, we must first, English, to see that the interests which they ought to place no further obstacles in the path of peace, we ought to show them plainly that we, at all events, have the wisdom which we wish them to have; in other words, that we do not wish to place hindrances in the way of a speedy peace."

If it be imagined that this war can be continued indefinitely, the words which Hindenburg applied to the French would apply equally to all; not France only, the whole of Europe would annihilate itself, and America and the yellow races that would be the inheritors. "We, however, wish Europe to live—not the German people only, but also all the others who contributed so much to human Kultur and for whom there still remains so much to be done. We demand peace."



CHEPSTOW CASTLE.

Just Pure
Rich Mellow
Virginia
Tobacco



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Cigarettes

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If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
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THE MIRROR SHOWS PLAINER
THAN WORDS WHAT A WONDER-
FUL IMPROVEMENT MAY BE
REALISED BY A GAIN OF
EVEN 10 OR 12 POUNDS.

We strongly recommend every man and woman reader of this paper, who in this, pale, weak or run down, or who has lost his or her buoyant, youthful energy, or who suffers from loss of appetite, or from debility, either nervous or physical, to try a new, scientifically compounded preparation called Sargol.

The trouble with most people who appear like "a bag of bones" is not that they don't get enough to eat, but that they don't assimilate what they do eat. They simply go through the natural motions of eating, but the flesh-giving part of what they eat just passes away without being assimilated, and consequently does not do them any good.

Sargol helps digest your food and aids in its assimilation. There is no need for you to be a "skinny" and go around with that pinched, hungry, half-fed look any longer. Sargol will make you plump, sleek and "fit as a fiddle."

I say



KEATINGS
LOZENGES
cure the worst cough

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM.

BRITAIN'S SYSTEM OF COUNTER-ESPIONAGE.

STRANGLE-HOLD UPON THE ENEMY.

That spies of Germany have been very active among us for the past ten years cannot be denied, but in this the third year of war, says a writer in the *Scotsman*, Great Britain may certainly congratulate herself upon the possession of a very adequate and effective system of counter-espionage and, indeed, upon having secured a veritable strangle-hold upon the enemy's spies.

To the average man or woman the working of the Intelligence Departments of both branches of the service is shrouded in mystery, as it must obviously be.

The discovery of the "Spy's post-office" in the Caledonian Road, London, in 1912, was a most fortunate incident, because letters sent there from Germany to be re-forwarded to spies were intercepted and copied. They gave us the clue to the existence of a very remarkable state of affairs, and revealed the identity not only of the spies amongst us, but also showed that German military desperadoes had been despatched to England in humble guise, but with special instructions to carry on certain special work, quite distinct from espionage. These Hun were raiders whose hope it was to strike, on the outbreak of war, sudden and deadly blows with explosives and by other means with the object of crippling our naval and military organisation. For a time they constituted a very grave menace to our country. What blows they actually struck cannot here be revealed. Certain disasters were, rightly or wrongly, attributed to them.

LIFTING THE VEIL.

As one who was in touch with the work of counter-espionage for several years before the war, I can testify as to how excellent were the staff, and how untiring their constant efforts. And, when public opinion declared that our police were no use—for in ignorance the public thought that the police were charged with such work—I begged those in authority to allow me to satisfy the minds of the people by lifting the veil just a little in order to show what was really in progress. But the decision was always in the negative.

Personally, I think that when an outcry was raised in 1913 against spies, the public might have been shown that we were not exactly asleep, as some speakers and writers would make out.

The "Spy's post-office" was allowed to proceed merrily for over a year, and in that period much interesting correspondence passed through the cabinet-noir. Persons who were quite unsuspected were found to be agents of Germany, and the possession of a list of these gave the Intelligence Department a decided advantage on the outbreak of war, for some twenty or so dangerous persons were very quickly placed under lock and key.

The secret agents of the Kaiser sent here as desperadoes to commit outrage were a horde which, at the time, could not be effectively grappled with. For that reason guards were set upon railways, waterworks, power-stations, and such like. The very fact that these guards are now withdrawn is, surely, silent evidence of the effective measures taken to combat Germany's evil machinations. Germany established a canker-worm in England's heart, but happily this has been, in a very great measure, crushed out.

Though so much excellent work has been done, it is unfortunate that the public opinion has been inflamed by the apathy of other departments of the State. For example, successive Home Secretaries have bungled very badly over the enemy alien question, and it was not before the people began to riot against the policy of apathy which was inviting disaster, and Lady Glenesk held her great women's demonstration at the Mansion House that the Cabinet could be brought to realise the great peril, so apparent on every side. The screaming face of the ex-German Consul Ahlers caused universal anger. This German official, who had been solemnly condemned to death for traitorous acts, was not only reprieved, but allowed to hide his identity under an English name, and entertain his brother Huns in a snug abode in a London suburb. At the moment we had Germans in every walk of life, and in all our public services. Indeed in the first eighteen months of war with the thousand and one examples of Mr. McKenna's paternal leniency towards the enemy alien, of which the reader is too well acquainted by the comments of his daily papers, it seemed to the people as though the British Government actually protected the Hun.

I happen to know full well that this feeling was, unfortunately, also growing among our Allies. As one who, since 1906, had had something to do with secret service among Great Britain's enemies, I can assure those who read these lines that although our Intelligence Services, directed as they are by a nameless but most astute official, to whom the highest credit will be given when peace is proclaimed, have done their level best to combat the German in our midst, until some months ago they unfortunately did not receive such a hearty measure of support from the Home Department as might have been expected. Further, certain unfortunate Ministerial statements had been made in the House and in the Press before the war, which were, in the light of subsequent events, proved to be not in accordance with fact. Hence the man in the street believed himself misled—as he undoubtedly was.

POLITICAL JUGGLING.

In the first year of war he was as much misled by political juggling as he was by the Kaiser who, in that famous interview published on October 25th, 1908, declared to us in those winning words—"My dearest wish is to live on the best terms with England. Have I ever been false to my word? Falshood and prevarication are alien to my

nature." Yet, at the same moment, England was swarming with his spies craftily endeavouring to plot our downfall! Indeed, the All-Highest One, when he went to the Guildhall to make a speech of friendliness, took his chief spy, Steinhilber, with him! Three months after the bursting of the war-cloud the Home Office sent a long and delightfully misinforming statement to the Press in which we were gravely assured that "espionage has been made by statute a military offence triable by Court Martial." As a matter of fact the laws relating to espionage had been settled by the Hague Convention years before! Again, in this statement we were also gravely assured that the action taken by the authorities in arresting about thirty known spies who had long been watched, was "believed to have broken up the spy organisation in this country."

Could anything be more calculated to irritate a discerning public?

A few months later Mr. Tennant, the Under Secretary for War, rose in the House of Commons and informed us that "every enemy alien is known, and is under constant police supervision." Such a statement did not improve the growing feeling of insecurity, and even if it was intended to place the enemy off his guard, it was but a clumsy ruse, for there were at that moment thousands of the enemy in our midst allowed to roam at pleasure, and plot against us—persons who were unregistered and unknown. So far, indeed, from that statement being the truth, Sir R. Cooper, M.P., stood up in the House and boldly declared that there were aliens in every department of our public services, and that these persons were daily transmitting reports of our movements to Germany. Not a soul rose to contradict him. Why? Because the secrets of our Budget had been known and published in Frankfurt before they were known in the House of Commons! And again, a later and more glaring instance of the leakage of information to our enemies was when the news of Lord Kitchener's tragic death was published in Berlin half-an-hour after it had reached London. Who was the traitor?

Further, the Home Secretary's recent figures were certainly not very reassuring, for he admitted that no fewer than 7,233 enemy aliens had been granted certificates exempting them from internment. One wonders why? He also told us that there were 8,385 male enemy aliens loose in London alone, while 471 male enemy aliens were still allowed to live in "prohibited areas." One cannot help wondering what these dear, good Germans and Austrians had done to be granted such a privilege, and how many Englishmen to-day are living in prohibited areas in Germany.

Naturally such admission caused considerable anger, for it revealed the fact that the Intelligence Department was not receiving the support from the Home Office. Fighting a crafty and unscrupulous foe, as we are, we should surely not give them a single loophole.

LOOHPHOLES STILL EXIST.

Happily, few loopholes to-day exist, yet these few must be closed. We have a strangle-hold upon German spies, and we must retain it. In most districts in England the army of secret agents has been dispersed and broken, and the desperadoes are either repatriated, or are among the 26,000 civilian enemy aliens we hold to-day behind stout barbed wire. The courts of internment have long ago discovered themselves to be a mere farce, for the Hun secret agent, a graduate of one of the spy-schools in Leipzig, Friedland, or elsewhere, is far too wily and his purse far too potent. Happily, we have learned a serious lesson. Germany intended to spring some big surprises upon us, and one of those big surprises was the sudden rising of an army of desperadoes, who were to act at a given signal, destroy our communications, our water works, our power stations, our shipping, and commit serious outrages in our arsenals and munition works. But by the secret knowledge acquired before the war, acquired only by patient inquiry, continual watchfulness, and often by undertaking long journeys into the enemy's camp, the authorities held information which enabled them to strangle the serpent which the Kaiser had placed within the country whose hospitality he accepted—and over whose suspicion he bleated so pathetically in that famous interview in 1907.

Germany herself admits that we have upset her plans and discovered her plots, for she has now expressed herself ready to exchange her 4,000 half-starved civilian prisoners interned at Ruhleben for our 26,000. This is a bargain which, though certainly one-sided, is nevertheless one which, if accepted by us, would meet with public approval, for we have no desire to feed and clothe them further. Probably, however, a good many of those interned at Alexandra Palace and elsewhere would hesitate considerably to return to Hunland, dreading the fate there awaiting them.

Even though so much has been done to combat the spy menace, I go further, and contend that every German, no matter what he may be, should, in these days of grave events, be placed securely under lock and key. I, long ago, suggested to the authorities that the 26,000 men now interned should be repatriated, and that the remainder of the Germans at large should be interned in their place. It is to be hoped that this will be done.

The only serious menace now remaining is the release of interned enemy aliens and the leniency shown to German women. The female spy is much more dangerous than the male of that genus, and we should not forget that before the war Germans conducted the white slave traffic in the West End of London, and in certain provincial centres. They conducted it to-day, and, without doubt, a good deal of important military and naval information is gathered by German women of a certain class within the two-mile radius of Piccadilly Circus.

In the third year of the war, however, it is certainly a matter of congratulation that we have rectified many of our political blunders in dealing with espionage. (Continued at foot of next Column.)

SLATIN PASHA AND LORD KITCHENER.

REMARKABLE WAR SEQUEL.

There came to Stockholm a little while ago a man who had lived by the sword almost from boyhood, but who, in the sudden turn of events in 1914, found himself, not a man without a country, but a man with two countries—two countries arrayed against each other in the bitterest of all world combats, says a correspondent. He had served under the Austrian Crown Prince and had been aide to Kitchener of Khartoum. He had gone into Egypt when Kitchener was there as a lowly subaltern. For twelve years he was a prisoner of the fanatical Mahdi, and the wild Dervish tribes who for a time threw back the frontiers of civilisation. Escaping from the clutches of the barbarians, he won the opportunity of participating in that remarkable march across the desert and the wonderful campaign along the upper reaches of the Nile, which had brought civilisation back to the Sudan and won for Kitchener his first great fame.

He came to Stockholm from Vienna unannounced and to all intents and purposes "incog." There were few who recognised him as Rudolf Karl von Slatin, Baron of the Austrian Empire, Pasha of Egypt, Lieutenant-General of the Egyptian Army, Major-General of the British Army, and six times the recipient of the coveted British orders, from Companion of the Bath to Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, all won by distinguished service. He was Inspector-General of the Egyptian forces under General Sir Francis Wingate when the crash of war in 1914 brought a new crisis in his already eventful life.

When the putting of the ways came in 1914 Slatin found his love for Austria was still strong, although most of his life had been devoted to Britain and her wars in Egypt. He had become essentially a part of the English military machine. But he could not fight against his fatherland, nor could he serve in any way against the country which had meant so much to him and which had lavished honours upon him.

So Slatin regretfully met the issue. He resigned his English and Egyptian commissions, sheathed the sword which had been part of his very life, and passed into comparative obscurity in the very midst of war. Slatin felt, however, there was one service he could render with all propriety. He returned to Vienna, attached himself to the Austrian Red Cross, and is now doing all he can to better the condition of prisoners of war, not alone in his own country but as part of a plan to bring about reciprocal agreements among all the nations in arms. Slatin suffered sufficiently himself as a prisoner in the Sudan and has the widest possible sympathy with any sort of captive.

His mission in Stockholm was to meet a representative of the American Embassy in Petrograd to discuss further means of relief for the hundreds of thousands of Austrian war prisoners now in Russia, as well as the immense colonies of Austrian civilians interned in various sections of the big northern empire. The Austrian Government, he said, was ready and anxious to co-operate in any possible way to better the condition of prisoners generally, and would gladly reciprocate for anything Russia might do. He also expressed the appreciation of the Austrian Government for the relief work already accomplished under the direction of the American Embassy at Petrograd. Slatin, who devoted his life to militarism, speaks now of war only from the standpoint of humanity.

"We believe Russia is doing the best it can for our prisoners," he said, "but the task at times has been too great for the facilities at her disposal. There is especially the matter of medical supplies and proper clothing. And then, too, one must consider in the treatment of prisoners their former environment and mode of living. We think we rather spoil our soldiers in Austria as a rule, so that our prisoners, even though treated with the 'deftest consideration' shown a Russian soldier in his own barracks, will feel certain undeniable hardship. On the other hand, England makes more of a fuss over her soldiers than we do over ours, so a British Tommy Atkins in an Austrian camp would feel as badly treated as some of our men do in Russia. It is all a matter of degree."

Then the conversation turned to Kitchener. When the subject first was mentioned Slatin was quiet for a long while. At last he spoke.

"Kitchener," he said, "was one of the most remarkable men the world has ever known. I know the general impression that he was but a man of iron and steel—a machine without warmth or affection. It is true Kitchener was difficult to approach. His regard was not easily won. But once you knew him and he had tested you no man could wish for a truer, more whole-hearted friend. Having known Kitchener in the days when he was first winning his way to military fame, having ridden beside him in battle and victory, having known him as a task-master and commander, I feel I am in a position to appreciate to the full all that his loss meant to England and to the British people. It meant much to me as well. What a pitiful fate it was. If ever soldier deserved a better death, it was the Kitchener I knew at Khartoum."

"Some of our newspapers in Austria commented rather flippantly upon his death, but that was not right, and it did not reflect the general sentiment of our people. That is what I mean when I say the partisan newspapers are doing so much to engender hatred and bitterness and not giving the people themselves an opportunity for calm thought and deliberation."

and that we have gripped Germany's spy system with a strong hand.

As one who has some knowledge of what has been done—things which the public little dream—I personally view the present aspect of affairs with the greatest satisfaction.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
A SURE
THERAPION
cure the worst cough

BRITISH LABOUR IN GERMANY

PRISONERS ON THE LAND.
THE SALVATION OF AGRICULTURE.

The following description of the extent and actual conditions of employment of prisoners of ours in Germany has been supplied to *The Times* by an English lady who has lived in that country since the beginning of the war and has had exceptional opportunities of accurate observation.

So far as I can judge, people in England do not fully understand the pressure of the food difficulties upon German families of all classes, but still less do they seem to understand the reasons why, in spite of all difficulties, Germany is able to continue her production of home-grown foods, and at the same time to maintain the supply of men for the Army and of labour for the munition works. I can speak of my own knowledge only of a small corner of North Germany, but I know enough to say that one of the most important factors in the employment of prisoners of war.

Here in England my home is in an agricultural district—I find people saying that the extensive employment of prisoners is impracticable. Some farmers even say that they would rather give up their farms than employ German prisoners. It is argued also that the guarding of them would be too difficult, that the language difficulty would be insuperable, and so on.

Well, let me try to explain what the Germans are doing, and how they, although blockaded and almost entirely dependent on the food that they grow, are keeping their farms and small holdings going, and even cultivating and improving their gardens and parks, while any idea of exemption of agricultural labour from military service is unknown.

I should explain that the estate with which I am acquainted was, doubtless, a very favourable sample as regards the treatment of the prisoners working there, and I do not know whether other prisoners are often as well off. I speak only of what I saw or know.

The neighbourhood where I lived in Germany is purely agricultural, and it was in August, 1916, that the idea of employing prisoners of war to help with the harvest became general. The intention then was to send them back later to the camps, but labour was scarce, and in most cases they remained where they were. During the following year I saw them working everywhere, and in many cases they were doing the whole work of a farm with the help only of German women. Many of them are employed in gardens, and I know of a large estate—the mistress of the house is of British birth—where the beautiful gardens are run entirely by French prisoners. I have heard a large landowner in Mecklenburg boast that he has at last been able to make fine new roads from one part to another of his estate, at practically no cost, by employing Russians.

In most cases there is an armed guard to a batch of 10 or more prisoners, but small farms and even peasants with tiny holdings have single prisoners working for them with no guard at all, although, of course, there is some sort of control for the district.

LANGUAGE NO DIFFICULTY.
As to the language difficulty, the guards, where there are guards, carry specially prepared phrase books, and they serve their purpose. But as a matter of fact prisoners soon learn as much of a language as is absolutely necessary, and I heard British prisoners speak quite well the dialect of the district where I was living.

On the estate that I know best there were 20 British prisoners, hailing from all parts of England and from Scotland and Ireland. They had all come from a prisoners' camp which has well earned a bad reputation. On Christmas Day, 1914, they had had no food. On other occasions they had been deprived of food in the vain attempt to compel them to work in mines or munition works. Their present lot is by comparison happy. They are doing all kinds of farm work, usually of the roughest kind. Last winter they were employed in carting roots, threshing, carrying sacks, carting manure, ploughing, digging, working in the woods, and sawing wood. Sometimes they worked in the gardens or the park. They worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. with 20 minutes for breakfast, an hour for dinner, and a short time for tea. They live in "rooms" adjoining the stables. There is one bedroom for 10 men, while the guard has a room adjoining.

FOOD AND PAY.
There is a separate room for meals, and the cooking of dinner and supper is done at the house of a bailiff. Dinner usually consists of a soup or kind of stew, with potatoes and peas or beans, and a very little bacon or meat, in it. Lately the meat allowance has been restricted to half a pound per head per week. I often tasted the dinner, and cannot say that I liked it. Nor did the men. Sometimes a sheep was killed, and mutton was a great delicacy. For supper they had potatoes or a soup.

Until last May the pay was 30 pfennigs (3d.) a day, but it was then raised to 60 pfennigs (7d.), and at the same time arrangements were made for the free delivery of parcels from the neighbouring town—the delivery of each parcel having formerly cost from 2d. to 4d. When they first arrived these British prisoners were very poorly clothed. Their employer supplied them with boots and leggings. Their washing was given out to a German labourer's wife. There was no work on Sundays, and for Roman Catholics no work on saints' days; on Sundays the prisoners usually went for a walk, or, after they had obtained a football, played football. Sometimes the guard took them to a neighbouring small town to make their purchases, and also, if necessary, to see a doctor. After a time sufficient clothes came from England, but of course the men wore out a great many pairs of boots.

Such relations as exist between these British prisoners and the Germans with whom they have to do are good. Their employer has been at some pains to make them feel, as he told them last Christmas, that they are regarded as having done their duty for their country. The general in command of the district, moreover, prides himself on his breadth of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TEXT OF GERMANY'S
"PEACE" NOTE.

RECEIVED IN JAPAN.

The following text of the peace proposal of the Central Powers has been received in Tokyo:

"The most terrible war which history has ever seen has been raging for two and a half years in a great part of the world. This catastrophe, which the bond of common civilization for a thousand years was unable to avert, strikes at mankind in its most precious achievement. It threatens to destroy the intellectual and material progress which was the pride of Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century.

"Germany and her allies, namely, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, have proved their unconquerable strength in this fight. They have won mighty success over an enemy superior in numbers and war materials, and their lines have unshakably withstood ever repeated attacks of the enemy armies. The latest assault in the Balkans has been quickly and victoriously wrecked.

"The latest events prove that our power of resistance cannot be broken by further continuance of the war said, that on the contrary, the entire situation justifies the expectation of further successes. The four allied Powers were compelled to take up arms to defend their existence and their national freedom and development. The glorious deeds of their armies have not altered that fact. They have always maintained the conviction that their own rights and well-founded claims stand in no opposition to the rights of other nations. Their aim is not to crush or destroy their enemies.

"Supported by the consciousness of their military strength and ready to necessary to prosecute to the utmost the fight forced upon them, but being at the same time inspired by the desire to prevent further bloodshed and put an end to the cruelties of war, the four allied Powers have proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations. The proposals which they will bring to these negotiations, and which aim at insuring the honour, existence and freedom of development of their peoples, constitute, as they are convinced, a suitable basis for the establishment of a lasting peace.

"If notwithstanding this offer of peace and conciliation, the fight should continue, the four allied Powers are resolved to wage it to a victorious end. They repudiate most solemnly all responsibility for the continuation of the war before mankind and history.

"The (name of Central Power) Imperial Government, through the good offices of Your Excellency, asks the Government of (name of neutral Power) to bring this communication to the knowledge of the Governments of (names of the hostile Powers)."

"A FIRST RATE TOMMYESS."

LANCASHIRE WOMAN'S OFFER
TO GO TO THE FRONT.

Women have fought in this war, as in past wars, in the guise of men, but now a woman—a "Lancashire Lass"—has come forward, without disguising her sex and offered to take her part on the fighting front.

The name of the plucky Amazon was not disclosed, but her letter was read at a meeting of the Whiston (South Lancashire) Tribunal last month.

After stating that many men in the district were excusing themselves before the tribunal on the plea that their wives were delicate, the writer proceeded:

"Our authorities tell us that the Army needs strong reinforcements, and, if the men haven't the pluck, we women must go. Therefore it is that I kindly ask you to send me to the front. I should make a first-rate 'Tommyess.' I love fighting, as my intimate friends can testify. I am never happier than when in a scrap. I am not of the fair, fat and forty order.

"I can use my fists as well as a girl of 20 can do, and if I am given a rifle and bayonet I would shoot the Huns as I now shoot the rats which infest my pigsties, and with more pleasure, too, for while I pity the rats I should have no pity on the Boches.

"I am not anxious to go to the front, but if you won't send the men the women must go, so that's all there is about it. Anyhow, I am ready to do my bit, for I have neither chick nor child to keep me at home, and I am as strong and as stubborn as a mule."

The letter was referred to the military representative.

mind, and also on the fact that he once was a member of a shooting party at Windsor.

As regards security for good behaviour, the chief security is that the men think themselves better off than they would be elsewhere. On one occasion two men were said to have given a little trouble. They were promptly transferred to work on the moors, where the badness of labour conditions is notorious.

So much for agriculture, and I would only repeat that the employment of prisoners on the land is general throughout Germany, and that it is perfectly certain that, in spite of the very extensive use of machinery, it would have been impossible without prisoners of war to keep agricultural work at its present level.

Even in the country district where I was I saw a little of other kinds of work. In a neighbouring small town large numbers of French and Russians are employed on the railway, although the place is an important junction, through which large numbers of troops pass. Before the end of the war we shall be employing all the prisoners in our hands. Why should we not employ them now, both in order to release British labour and in order to maintain and increase our supply of home-grown food?

CARDINAL MERCIER'S
APPEAL.

GERMAN HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

The full and authentic text of the appeal addressed to public opinion by Cardinal Mercier and the Belgian Bishops, (except the Bishop of Bruges, who could not be communicated with) has been received in London.

The appeal opens with a statement that on 16th October the Cardinal and Bishops addressed a protest on the subject of the deportations from Belgium to the Governor-General, who refused to entertain it. After recalling that under the pretext of carrying out public works on Belgian soil the German authorities attempted to obtain the commune lists of unemployed, which were refused by the majority of the communes, it proceeds to deal with the orders imposing forced labour upon the unemployed. The first was made on 15th August, 1915. The second was made on 2nd May, 1916. This reserved to the German authorities the right of giving work to the unemployed and visiting with three years' imprisonment and a fine of £1,000 any person carrying out work without the Governor-General's sanction. By this order the jurisdiction hitherto held by the Belgian Courts passed into the hands of the German authorities. The third order, dated 13th May, 1916, empowered governors, military authorities and commandants and chiefs of districts to remove by force the unemployed to any place where they are required to work. This in effect meant deportation to Germany.

The appeal proceeds:—"To give an appearance of plausibility to these violent measures, the occupying Power insisted in the German Press, both in Germany and Belgium, on these two pretexts: the unemployed constitute a danger to public order, and a burden on official benevolence."

"To this we replied, in a letter addressed to the Governor-General and to the head of his political department, on 16th October as follows:—

"You are well aware that public order is in no wise threatened, and that all influences, moral and civil, would support you spontaneously were it in danger. The unemployed are not a burden on official benevolence; it is not from your funds that they receive assistance."

"In his reply the Governor-General no longer urges these two first considerations, but he alleges that does to the unemployed, from whatever source they may come at present, must finally be a charge upon our finances, and it is the duty of a good administrator to lighten such charges; he adds that 'prolonged unemployment would cause our workmen to lose their technical proficiency, and that in the time of peace to come they would be useless to industry.'

"True, there were other ways in which our finances might have been protected. We might have been spared those war levies which have now reached the sum of a thousand million francs (£40,000,000) and are still mounting up at the rate of 40 millions a month; we might have been spared those requisitions in kind, which amount to several thousands of millions, and are exhausting us.

"There were other ways of providing for the maintenance of professional skill among our workpeople, such as leaving to Belgian industry its machinery and accessories, its raw materials and its manufactured goods, which have passed from Belgium into Germany. And it is neither to the quarries nor to the lime kilns, to which the Germans themselves declare they will send our unemployed, that our specialists will go to complete their professional education.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

"The naked truth is that every deported workman is another soldier for the German Army. He will take the place of a German workman, who will be made into a soldier. Thus the situation which we denounce to the civilized world may be reduced to these terms:—Four hundred thousand workmen have been thrown out of work by no fault of their own, and largely on account of the régime of the occupation. Some husbands and fathers of families; they bear their unhappiness without murmuring respect for public order, national solidarity provides for their most pressing wants; by dint of unselfish thrift and self-denial they escape extreme destitution, and they await with dignity, and in a mutual affection which our national sorrows have intensified, the end of our common ordeal."

After a description of a raid, with its attendant brutalities, the appeal reminds the world that two high authorities of the German Empire guaranteed the liberties of the Belgian people. Baron von Hühne, after the capitulation of Antwerp, had given the Cardinal the assurance in writing that the "young need have no fear of being carried off to Germany either to be enrolled in the Army or to be subjected to forced labour." As to the other, guarantees the Cardinal says:—

"Immediately after the arrival of Baron von der Goltz in the capacity of Governor-General at Brussels, I went to ask him to ratify the guarantees given by Governor von Hühne to the Province of Antwerp, extending them to the whole country, without any time-limit. The Governor-General retained my petition, in order to consider it at his leisure. The following day he was good enough to come in person to Malines to express his approval, and in the presence of two aides-de-camp and of my private secretary, to confirm the promise that the liberty of Belgian citizens would be respected."

"In my letter of 16th October last to Baron von Bissing, after reminding him of the undertaking given by his predecessor, I concluded, 'Your Excellency will understand how painful the burden of responsibility I should have incurred

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WORKING PARTY WIPED OUT

SMART BRITISH RUSS OUTWITS
THE ENEMY.

A wounded machine-gunner, now in hospital in England, tells a remarkable story of how a party of British Tommies recently adopted a clever ruse which made Fritz look foolish. It is a characteristic incident of British methods on the Western front.

Our men learned that it was the intention of the Huns to place more barbed wire in front of their lines that night. So about 10 left the British trench and formed links of a human chain reaching to the German lines, which were only about a hundred yards away. The enemy, who naturally wished to carry out their plans unobserved, were sending up no star lights, so that the Tommies, with a subaltern in charge of them, were able to crawl into position quite unnoticed.

TOOLS DISAPPEARED.

They had scarcely completed the formation of their chain before the Germans began to throw out of their trench on to the ground in front the various tools and materials they would require. First of all a number of iron stakes were pitched out. The first man in the British chain grabbed them, passed them back to the man behind him, who in turn handed them on until they were safely landed in the British trenches. Everything put out by the unsuspecting Huns was disposed of in the same way.

By the time they had reached their trench the German working party was in the open, and the men were busily employed searching for the missing wire and tools. Suddenly a rocket hissed up from the British lines, and, revealed by its pitiless light, the entire party was practically wiped out by a stream of lead from a machine gun. Later during the same night a second German party attempted to get to work, with equally disastrous results.

At dawn a notice board appeared over the British trench bearing, in German, the words, "If you want your wire, come and fetch it."

The crestfallen Germans did not accept the invitation.

YOUR BREATH—?

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let

PINKETTES

help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature. Of all chemicals, or 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Neebuen Road, Shanghai.

ARE YOU A SLAVE TO PAIN?

Do You Ever Feel
Or is your life a perpetual burden—a
wretched, restless, fevered, tortured
existence?
Do you start and cry out from twitching
nerves or darting pains?
Are you robbed of your nights of just
repose and tranquil sleep?
Then there is hope for you—

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
is more than hope. It is promise of complete recovery. It has worked miracles in thousands of cases of neuralgia, of rheumatism, backache, headache, sciatica, toothache, earache and other external incurable.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
914-21

towards families would be if the confidence they placed in you through me and at my earnest entreaty should be so lamentably disappointed."

The Governor-General replied, "The employment of the Belgian unemployed in Germany, which has only been initiated after two years of war, differs essentially from the capacity of men fit for military service. Moreover, the measure is not related to the conduct of war properly speaking, but is determined by social and economic causes."

"As if the word of an honest man were terminable at the end of a year or two years—like a bail Officer. As if the declaration confirmed in 1914 did not explicitly exclude both military operations and forced labour! As if, in fine, every Belgian workman who takes the place of a German workman, did not enable the latter to fill a gap in the German Army."

"We, the shepherds of these sheep who are torn from us by brutal force, full of anguish at the thought of the moral and religious isolation in which they are about to languish, impotent witnesses of the grief and terror in the numerous homes shattered or threatened, appeal to all souls, believing or unbelieving, in Allied countries, in neutral countries, and even in enemy countries, who have a respect for human dignity."

"When Cardinal Lavergne embarked on his anti-slavery campaign Pope Leo XIII., as he blessed his mission, remarked:—

"Opinion is more than ever the queen of the world. It is on this you must work. You will only conquer by means of opinion."

"May Divine Providence deign to inspire all who have authority, all who are masters of speech and pen, to rally round our humble Belgian flag for the abolition of European slavery."

"May human conscience triumph over all sophisms and remain steadfastly faithful to the great precept of St. Ambrose: 'Honour above everything. Nihil praefereendum honestati.'"

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	REPORTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJITABOEM...	JAVA	26th Dec.	30th Dec.	SHANGHAI
* TJILLIWONG...	JAVA & MACASSAR	28th Dec.	2nd Jan.	Kobe

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
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OF THE
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NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI
Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN" ... 11th January.
S.S. "TJISONDARI" ... 11th February.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
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BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
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also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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Representative in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

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Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CAVANA, British str., 900, Hudson, 27th December—Bentley 24th December, General—Order.

ECUADOR, American str., 3,435, A. W. Nelson, 28th December—San Francisco 20th November, General—Order.

HAIRING, British str., 1,303, A. H. Stewart, 28th December—Saigon 23rd December, Rice and Meal—Order.

KISHIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,698, Kubota, 28th December—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NOVABA, British str., 4,260, H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., 28th December—Kobe 21st December, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

LYRECH, Dutch str., 1,034, H. Voethius, 27th December—Swatow 26th December, Ballast—Order.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,210, J. Gibbs, 27th December—Shanghai 27th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

December 28th.

DAINICHI MARU, Jap. str., for Miliki.

DUFAUR, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, str., for Shanghai.

FAUSANG, British str., for Saigon.

HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.

HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.

INDO MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

KAIPOING, British str., for Hongkong.

KWEICHOW, British str., for Swatow.

LYRECH, British str., for Shanghai.

NOVABA, British str., for Singapore.

SHANTUNG, British str., for Shanghai.

TEAN, British str., for Manila.

TYMAGOR, Dutch str., for Batavia.

UTRECHT, Dutch str., for Swatow.

YANGKOW, British str., for Karatsu.

YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

YOHOW, British str., for Canton.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

December 28th.

FUSHIK MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.

HEUNGKOW, British str., for Amoy.

PHUENH, French str., for Saigon.

ULV, Norwegian str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Fingchow*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Shattuck and Mr. W. Spear.

Per *Novara*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. French, Mr. F. G. Prescott, and Mr. A. Beattie.

Per *Ecador*, from San Francisco, etc., Mr. Elmer T. Lacey, Mrs. W. M. Cleary, Miss Nina McCleary, Mr. Walter Baker, Mr. E. J. U. M. Geo. Blakely, Miss Elizabeth McCleary, Mrs. W. E. Hicks, Mr. J. M. Harris, Mr. P. Olsen, Mr. Madison H. Varn, Mrs. A. F. Nadler, Master Harold Nadler, Mr. Nichio Oka, Mr. Akira Imachi, Mr. Elmer Hudson, Mr. Felix Gaudineau, and Mr. Juan Menarini.

DEPARTED.

Per *Empress of Russia*, for Vancouver, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Bedinhold, Mr. Benjamin Rev, and Mrs. D. B. Biecke and infant, Dr. R. Bradley, Miss May Brilliant, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bullock and 2 sons, Mrs. Carlin, Mr. C. Classen, Mr. K. O. C. Cristor, Mr. Cruz, Mr. A. G. Daniels, Mrs. A. G. Daniels, Mr. E. V. A. de Stuers, Lady J. de Stuers, Mr. K. M. Fetterly, Mr. F. M. Flanagan, Mr. N. W. Franken, Mr. J. E. Fulton, Miss Glenn, Mr. H. F. Haber, Mr. R. J. Harrison, Dr. Bernard Herstein, Mr. J. H. Hopkins, Mr. C. J. Hubbell, Mr. E. Finley Jones, Miss L. M. Johnson, Mr. P. Jovetot, Geo. Judy, Mr. and Mrs. H. King, Mr. Dorothy King, Miss Francis Koehler, Miss Krater, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lanier, Mr. C. H. Laufman, Miss Little, Miss T. Mackie, Mr. W. D. McCallum, Mrs. W. D. McCallum, Miss Vera McCallum, Mr. McCallum, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Matthews, Mr. V. Mercede, Mrs. M. Mooney, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. W. M. Nicol, Mr. W. K. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Kane, Mr. P. A. Olson, Mrs. E. H. Polo, Mr. J. F. Price, Mrs. M. A. Rodkey, Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter, Mr. Winfred A. Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Travis, Mr. Doais Longeneau, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. C. E. Weekes, Mr. E. L. Werkmeister, Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. B. F. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. N. East and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Young, and Mr. R. S. Tobey.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1" current Hongkong "1" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "2" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "3" together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Kowloon Pier 3. From Kowloon Pier to Naval Yard 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	TYPE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISCHARGED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	...	Takuma	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	...	H. B. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS	SOMALI	Brit. str.	...	L. D. Pinkney	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th Jan.
MAKINUTU & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	THE HAIN LUNA	Lighted	...	Dorice	THE HAIN LUNA, LIMITED	About 3rd Jan.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c.	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 25th Feb.
VICTORIA, B.C. & Seattle via Shanghai &c.	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	Noma	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PANAMA & OCEAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	G. Shiozaki	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th Jan., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	A. G. Stevens	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 14th Feb.
BIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, &c.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd Jan., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	Jap. str.	...	T. H. Dobson	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 3rd Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	W. Dixon Hopson	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 16th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	A. J. Halley	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 31st Jan.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	S. Robinson	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 16th Feb.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	G. Zetters	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 15th Mar.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	Takada	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	K. Yoshikawa	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 16th Jan., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	Jap. str.	...	P. Wheeler	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 19th Jan., at Noon.
JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO &c.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	R. S. Jones	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
MOJI & KOBE	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	Campbell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	L. D. Pinkney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	Tuebin	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	W. Benson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	J. Gant, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	Kobayashi	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	Izumi	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	Murakami	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	J. W. Evans	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	Shifford	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	W. Murray	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	S. Yamasu	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	K. Sakawa	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	Kanada	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	Sakamoto	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	H. E. Gilly	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	J. H. Simpson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	A. Keaney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	G. E. Alcock	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	E. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	...	...	J. Robinson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 31st inst., at 7 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 30th Dec., 2 P.M.
MOJI & KOBE	"KUMANG"	Sunday, 31st Dec., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYANG"	Sunday, 31st Dec., 11 A.M.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKANG"	Sunday, 31st Dec., 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Sunday, 31st Dec., 11 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 2nd Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 4th Jan., 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SISANG"	Wednesday, 10th Jan., Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 13th Jan., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUMANG," "NAMSANG," and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YUENSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, A European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

Telephone No. 218.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

Hongkong to Vancouver 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal 22 days.

Hongkong to New York 22 1/2 days.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPERESS OF ASIA"

30,625 tons Displacement, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 10 Jan. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 28 Mar.

"MONTAGLE" ... 3 Feb. "MONTAGLE" ... 14 Apr.

"EMPERESS OF ASIA" ... 10 Feb. "EMPERESS OF ASIA" ... 18 Apr.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" ... 15 Mar. "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" ... 9 May

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Selling Lists, etc., please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES

FOR

STEAMERS

NO SAIL

DISPATCH

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID

NOVARA

29th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

SOMALI

2nd Jan.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

NYANZA

7th Jan.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID

SOMALI

17th Jan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 12.05.—No returns from Japanese Stations.

Pressure has increased moderately to slightly over the China Coast and the Philippines, and has decreased slightly over Annam. The anticyclone remains stationary and has increased intensity.

Wind, monsoon will continue along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 A.M. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since 1st January, 78.86 inches, against an average of 82.08 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong to Gap Road ... (N.E. wind, fresh, cloudy).

Formosa Channel ... (N.E. winds, strong).

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA"

Captain H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 29th Dec., 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s a.s. "MOZART" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KIRITA," due in London about the 16th Feb., 1917. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. FARR, Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.

THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA'S Steamer "TOKAI MARU" will be despatched by the TOYO KISEN KAISHA for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South American Ports on FRIDAY, the 19th January, at Noon. For information regarding Freight, etc., kindly apply to the undersigned: T. K. AGO, Agent, Toku Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ OF BATAVIA, JAVA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN, DELI, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"s JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra handside Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st Jan., 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 2nd Jan., 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Godown must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1916. 1593

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, December 30th, at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown at West Point.

Cargo remaining in Godown on SATURDAY, December 30th, at 5 P.M., will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on THURSDAY, January 4th, 1917, at 6 P.M., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Godown.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown at West Point, where they will be examined on January 4th, 1917, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after January 27th, 1917.

R. C. MORTON, General Agent.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1916. 1035

CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhuel capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through bills of lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipments at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From HONGKONG: PROPOSED SAILING: Connecting with: From COLOMBO:

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING. 1917
From Hongkong ... S.S. "TENZAN MARU" ... 25th February.
... S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 26th March.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & TURNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option.
Subject to change without notice.

or to RINE & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 30th Dec. 11th Light.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and WAIHONG	"SINKIANG"	On 1st Jan. 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 2nd Jan. 4 P.M.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 3rd Jan. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Jan. 4 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SUREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amiships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO, S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 26.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers; Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WED'DAY, 3rd Jan. at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

For above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917
NOVARA	Dec. 29 1917	*MOOLTAN	Jan. 23	Feb. 4
SOMALI	Jan. 17	Through Steamer	Feb. 19	Feb. 26
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
MALTA	Feb. 9	*KARMALA	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
NAMUR	Feb. 23	*MORBA	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
NELLORE	Mar. 9	*MORDINA	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
NOVARA	Mar. 23	*MONGOLIA	Apr. 22	Apr. 29
NAMUR	Apr. 6	Through Steamer	May 9	May 20
NELLORE	Apr. 20	*KASAB-I-HIND	May 21	May 28
NAMUR	May 4	Through Steamer	June 7	June 16
NAMUR	May 18	*KASHGAR	June 19	June 26

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
SOMALI	TUESDAY, 2nd January.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 7th January.
MALTA	SUNDAY, 14th January.
NAMUR	MONDAY, 25th January.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE	*KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tozawa	11,000	THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.
	*MISHIMA MARU Capt. Nishimura	16,000	THURSDAY, 11th Jan. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	*SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WED'DAY, 3rd Jan. at Noon.
	*SKAMAKURA MARU Capt. Kawashima	12,500	TUESDAY, 13rd Jan. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALUA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	*NIKKO MARU Capt. K. Takeda	8,800	TUESDAY, 16th Jan. at 10 A.M.
	*AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 13th Feb. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE	*TORA MARU Capt. G. Sakamoto	10,000	SUNDAY, Dec. 31st
PENANG and RANGOON	*BENTEN MARU Capt. G. Tomida	8,000	THURSDAY, 4th Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	*TOTOMI MARU Capt. Kamada	8,000	SATURDAY, 13th Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	*RANGOON MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	WED'DAY, 17th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	13,500	SATURDAY, 13th Jan. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*ATSUTA MARU Capt. K. Ito	16,000	SATURDAY, 13th Jan. at 10 A.M.
	*JINSEN MARU Capt. Takahashi	8,000	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON	TOYOOKA MARU Capt. G. Shimizu	15,000	WED'DAY, 14th Feb.
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For Further Information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Yards and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS, 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
KIYO MARU	14,000 — 15 knots	TUES, 9th Jan. Noon.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 16th Jan. Noon.
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR, 27th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
KORRA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR, 10th Feb. Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON, 26th Feb. Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 6th Mar. Noon.

Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MESSENGERS, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS—HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALINA; CEU Z, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO;

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer: KIYO MARU ... 14,000 — 15 knots ... TUESDAY, 9th Jan.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building, (R12)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI
FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD
For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... PORTS ... On or about 3rd Jan.
HOMeward
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment) ... ARMAND BEHIC ... On or about 22nd Jan.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queens Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.
"MEXICO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Jan. at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... MONDAY, 8th Jan. at 3 P.M.
* Omitting Manila and Moji.

South American Line. For RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, (EAST COAST VIA CAPE TOWN). VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
"KASATO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 23rd Jan. at Noon.

Bombay Line. For BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"MALAY MARU" ... SUNDAY, 31st Dec. at Noon.

Java Line. For MANILA, SANDAKAN, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA and MACASSAR.
"SHIBETORO MARU" ... MONDAY, 8th Jan. at 10 A.M.

Formosan Line. For TAMSUI, KEELUNG and ANPING, TAIPEI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Jan. at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... WED'DAY, 3rd Jan. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

While the Steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	6th Jan.	On 27th Jan. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

